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EDITORIAL

This issue of the ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, Volume 14, Numbers 1 and 2, will be followed by Numbers 3 and 4, which will bring the magazine up to date. Previous issues carrying local history relating to towns and counties have proven of widespread interest and that policy will be resumed from time to time. The current issue is made up of a great variety of subjects which the Editors feel sure will prove equally interesting.

Editor

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

by

Francis X. Walter

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of English
2A at Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama**

April, 1951

DEDICATED

to

HATCHETT CHANDLER

The Historian of Fort Morgan whose interest in history has prompted my own and caused me to write this paper.

SECTION I.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

The position of Mobile and her defences toward the close of the War between the States made her reduction very necessary to the North. Second to New Orleans, she was the largest and most prosperous city on the Gulf Coast, and New Orleans was captive. Mobile stood alone, the largest open seaport on the Gulf Coast.

It was true that she was tightly blockaded by the Federal fleet, but there were still blockade runners that would slip into the Bay much to the embarrassment of the large and powerful blockade fleet.

The runners were few and far between, however, and it was actually Northern public opinion and not the fact itself that hastened the battle. Mobile newspapers gave the United States Navy Department many a headache when they would jubilantly announce to all, the arrival of another blockade runner in the city. They patriotically neglected to mention the size of most of the ships (under 50 tons); and by the time the Northern newspapers hit upon the story, they would rise in righteous indignation severely censuring the Naval Department for its gross neglect and inefficiency.¹

Another urgent reason for the battle (also aided by patriotic newspapermen) was the reputed iron-clad fleet building at Selma, a town above Mobile and connected by river to the Bay.²

The Yankees realized that Mobile was a potential iron-clad base, and the Southern Confederacy was also aware of this. However, due to its financial embarrassment and the lack of material, the few ships begun lay half-finished on the ways at Selma never to be completed.

The newspapers, though, did their best to cover up the deficiencies, and when the Confederacy did get one iron-clad built,

¹Richard S. West, *Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Navy Department*, p. 276.

²*Ibid.*, p. 271.

the "Tennessee", to serve in Mobile Bay, it was, thanks to the press, the most feared engine of war afloat.³

It was said, up North, that if she ever got out of Mobile Bay every port in the North would be at her mercy. Armchair admirals entreated the Navy Department to send every possible iron-clad not absolutely needed elsewhere straight to Mobile Bay,

.... and Secretary Welles of the Navy Department was scorched and slashed with criticism because of his seeming indifference to the portentous possibilities to the North threatened by this solitary Confederate ship.⁴

Thus it was that the destruction of the "solitary Confederate ship" was another big reason for the reduction of Mobile. There was another reason, also; this one perhaps less known to the Northern public but well understood by the leaders of that day and certainly well worried about.

They knew that if the "Tennessee" or any other force ever broke the Gulf blockade and opened a few cities to trade and commerce, England and France, who favored the South anyway, would enter the fight on the side of the South and destroy the whole blockade and the North, too, for the sake of commerce.⁵ Fearing as they did the grossly exaggerated prowess of the "Ten-

³"We are informed from pretty good authority that Admiral Buchanan, who has just returned from a trip of observation down the bay, determined upon an order which will materially add to the strength of the fleet which has been built and equipped to aid in the defence of Mobile. A crack raft, with a powerful battery and picked crew, ably and gallantly commanded in the *addendum*. This is the *avant courier* of the four other floating engines of war which will soon take their stations in the bay, and oppose their iron sides to the iron shot of the Federal Navy. The Federals will find out, after a while, 'that some things can be done as well as others', and that Southern men may develop a genius for naval construction and warfare, as they have a splendid aptitude for fighting on *terra-firma*. Whether we gain these additions to our navy through cracks in the enemy's blockade, or by oother means, we leave to him to find out or infer." — *Mobile Advertiser*, Dec. 27th, 1862.

⁴West, op. cit., p. 271.

⁵Scharf, op. cit., p. 557.

nessee", they thought it quite likely that she could do this thing. They were therefore very, very anxious to defeat Mobile and especially the "Tennessee", the accomplishment of which would greatly boost the morale of the North and perhaps shock the tottering South into submission.

For the undertaking of this gigantic task, public opinion and Washington authorities selected Admiral David Glassgow Farragut. He had won the public eye at New Orleans and had been selected by the Northern authorities because of his genius in naval affairs. He was an able and capable leader for the job.⁶

⁶Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 557.

SECTION II.

Mobile Bay itself is a large, triangular body of water some thirty miles long, Mobile being situated at its head. The width of it varies from about six miles in the upper end to about fifteen miles at the mouth.

Entrance of an enemy fleet into the Bay was made difficult by Mobile Point, a long peninsular on the eastern side which juts out into the Bay, and Dauphine Island, three miles distant from it, on the western side. There was, of course, room for an entrance on the western side between Dauphine Island and the mainland. This was, however, so shallow that only the lightest draft vessels could get through. Thus, the entrance to the spacious Bay was narrowed to a three mile strait and even less than that due to the shallowness of the water at most points. In the final analysis, then, the only entrance to the Bay for deep draft warships was the comparatively narrow Swash Channel closely skirting the end of Mobile Point. These natural defensive advantages had been greatly strengthened by forts, torpedoes, and wooden pilings.

On the tip of Mobile Point, stood Fort Morgan commanding the channel entrance which passed beneath the sweep of its guns. It was a large, star-shaped, brick fortress, strongly built, one of the famous type designed by Michelangelo in the 1500's.⁷ Besides its intended fortifications, it had been heavily reinforced with sandbags placed there by the Confederates. It carried a fairly large battery, though none of the complement were of heavy calibre. There were in the Fort:

- 7 10-inch smooth bore guns
- 3 8-inch smooth bore guns
- 22 32-pounder smooth bore guns
- 2 8-inch rifled cannon
- 2 6.5-inch rifled cannon
- 4 5.82-inch rifled cannon

Twenty-nine more guns were mounted on exterior batteries, the

⁷Hatchett Chandler, *Little Gems from Fort Morgan*, p. 4.

most formidable of which was the water battery mounting 4, 10-inch Columbiads; 1, 3-inch rifled gun; 2, rifled 32-pounders.⁸ Fort Morgan was under the command of General Richard L. Page.

On the eastern point of Dauphine Island stood Fort Gaines, three miles from the tip of Mobile Point and Fort Morgan. It was of secondary importance as a defence of Mobile since its guns could never effectively reach the Swash Channel. It played no important part in the battle. Its defences consisted of some twenty-seven guns of which 3 were 10-inch Columbiads; 4 were rifled 32-pounders; the remainder being smooth-bore 32's, 24's, and 18's.

The Confederates had also begun construction of a small battery, Fort Powell, to keep light draft gunboats from slipping into the Bay through Grant's Pass, the shallow channel between Dauphine Island and the mainland. It was never completed but mounted at the time of the battle a ten-inch and an 8-inch Columbiad and four rifled guns.⁹

In addition to this, the Confederate Army supplied a protective system of pilings and that famous Confederate invention, the torpedo.¹⁰ From Fort Gaines southeasterly toward Fort Morgan, there stretched a row of ugly pilings, set low in the water, visible only at low tide, like the jaws of some fish ready to gouge the bottom out of any boat attempting to pass them. Where a sand reef formed the western edge of the channel skirting Fort Morgan, the piling left off, being supplanted by a triple row of torpedoes¹¹ stretching across the channel to a red bouy just 800 feet from Fort Morgan. This left an open way of only 100 yards of safe water which was used by friendly blockade runners. All

⁸Scharf, op. cit., p. 552.

⁹Ibid., p. 553.

¹⁰C. L. Lewis, *Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Fearless Man of Action*, p. 221.

¹¹Confederate torpedoes varied widely, but most of the ones in Mobile Bay were tarred beer kegs set off by fulminate caps, or glass vials of sulphuric acid which would break and fall on sugar causing a spark and subsequent explosion.

in all, 180 torpedoes were set out.¹² The majority of them, however, were made ineffective by the corrosive action of salt water on the priming caps.

For a naval defence, there was in the Bay a squadron of three gunboats and the iron-clad ram "Tennessee". Commanding the squadron was Admiral Buchanan, the fearless commander of the "Merrimac" in the battle of the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac". He was now stationed aboard his flagship, the "Tennessee", in Mobile Bay. The three gunboats (if they could be graced by that term) were the "Selma", the "Gaines", and the "Morgan". The "Gaines" and the "Morgan" were hastily built by the Confederacy to aid in the Mobile defenses. They were constructed of unseasoned wood, and their engines were entirely too small for them. The "Selma" was little better, being a converted open-deck river steamer fitted with guns.¹³ They were completely unarmored except for a little sheet iron around the boiler and carried these guns:

"Morgan": 2 7-inch rifle; 4 32-pounders.

"Gaines": 1 8-inch rifle; 5 32-pounders.

"Selma": 3 8-inch old-fashion Paixhan shell gun;
1 ancient, smooth bore 33-pounder.

The iron-clad "Tennessee", though called by the Yankees a "monster" and "the most formidable vessel afloat", was, due to lack of finances and materials, not so terrible after all. She was built in the general Confederate class of iron-clads, somewhat like the "Merrimac", essentially a sunken hull with an iron casement or shield projecting from it, with a cannon battery placed inside. Confederates, knowing that an iron-clad was necessary for the defence of the Bay, had done everything in their power to expedite its completion.

... She was built at the naval station at Selma, in the winter of 1863-64, and so expeditiously was the work done upon her that when her keel was laid, some of the timbers to be used in her were still standing and much of what was to be her plating was ore in the mines¹⁴

¹²Scharf, op. cit., p. 556.

¹³Ibid., p. 556.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 555.

For a nation in the state the Confederacy found itself at the close of the war, the building of so complex a machine, even with its deficiencies, was remarkable. It is estimated she cost the South \$883,880.00.¹⁵ This is a small estimate, however, as much of her labor was never paid for. The patriotic men of Selma worked through the whole day, and at night fires and torches lit the labor of the crews working over the huge hulk.

The 'Tennessee' was 209 feet in length, with an extreme beam of 48 feet and carried her battery in a casemate or shield amidships 79 feet long and 29 feet wide, inside dimensions. Her frame was composed of yellow pine beams, 13 inches thick, set close together vertically and planked with 5½ inches of yellow pine in verticle courses. Within, the yellow pine frames were sheathed with 2½ inches of oak. The outer walls of the casemates were inclined at an angle of 45 degrees from the deck and on this 25 inches of wood backing was laid plate armor, which was 6 inches thick on the forward wall, and elsewhere 5 inches thick, and was fastened to the wood with bolts 1¼ inches in diameter that went entirely through the wall and were secured by nuts and washers on the inside. The outside deck was plated with 2 inches of iron. A curious arrangement of the casemate was that its sloping sides were carried down two feet below the waterline, and then reversed at the same angle so that they met the hull seven feet under water. This projection was carried out around the bow, where it was fashioned into a spur or ram. The pilot house stood on the forward edge of the casemate and was in fact made by building it up some three feet. There were ten ports, two on each side, three forward and three aft, so arranged that the pivot guns could be fought in broadside, sharpe on the bow and quarter and on a direct line with the keel, but the ship never had more than six guns. At each end she carried a Brooke 7½-inch rifled gun on pivots, capable of throwing a solid projectile of 110 pounds weight. There were also four Brooke 6-inch rifles in broadside, each firing a 95-pound solid shot. ... One avoidable defect was the manner of constructing the port shutters which revolved upon a pivot and were fatally apt to be jammed in an engagement. Another and greater blunder was that the rudder chains were 'exposed upon the after deck, where they were at any moment liable to be shot away. Of the defects that could not be avoided the worst was her lack of speed. Her engines were not built for the ship, but were taken from the high-pressure river steamboat 'Alonzo Child'; and though on her trial trip, in March, 1864, her

¹⁵Published under the direction of C. J. Bonaparte, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. 21, p. 567.

speed was set down at 8 nautical miles per hour she could not make more than six with her battery, ammunition and fuel on board.¹⁶

Such she was, in all a fighting machine of which the South could be justly proud. The Northern fleet, riding at anchor outside the Bay in the choppy Gulf was certainly a worthy adversary for the meager Confederate squadron. The Northern fleet was mainly wooden screw-steamers, but they had four monitor-class iron-clads, any of which was the better of the "Tennessee" in construction, engines, and equipment.

Many northern history books make as much over the "Tennessee" and her sister ships as the patriotic Southern newspapers of that day did. This confuses the issue for one cannot intelligently evaluate the battle unless he realizes the huge odds in ships and guns the Federal fleet held over the Confederate fleet.

... Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, of the U. S. navy states in his paper upon the battle of Mobile Bay, read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, December 10th, 1877, that their (the Federal fleet's) total weight of metal was 14,246 pounds, and that they threw at a broadside 9,288 pounds. The total weight of metal that could be thrown from all the "Tennessee's" guns at one discharge was but 600 pounds, while 900 pounds is a large allowance for a single round from the three other Confederate craft. Thus it will be seen that the difference between the concentrated fire of the Federal fleet, and that of Buchanan's squadron, was nearly ten pounds to one in favor of the former. Each of Farragut's ships had been built for the naval service, and they constituted the pick of the fighting force of the U. S. government. His Monitors were the most powerful iron-clads that had been built. The 'Tecumseh' and the 'Manhattan' were armored with ten inches of iron on their turrets, as against the six inches of the 'Tennessee's' casemate, and each carried in her turret two 15-inch guns, the heaviest that in those days had been put on shipboard.

The 'Chickasaw' and 'Winnebago' were double turret monitors, clad in eight and one-half inches of iron, and firing from each turret two 11-inch guns. The 'Hartford', 'Brooklyn', and 'Richmond' were second-class wooden screw-steamers carrying nine-inch Dahlgren guns, and 100-pounder Parrott rifles, and these very effective pieces of ordnance were common throughout the fleet even the smallest ships mounting at least one nine or eleven-inch gun in addition to the

¹⁶Scharf, op. cit., pp. 553-554.

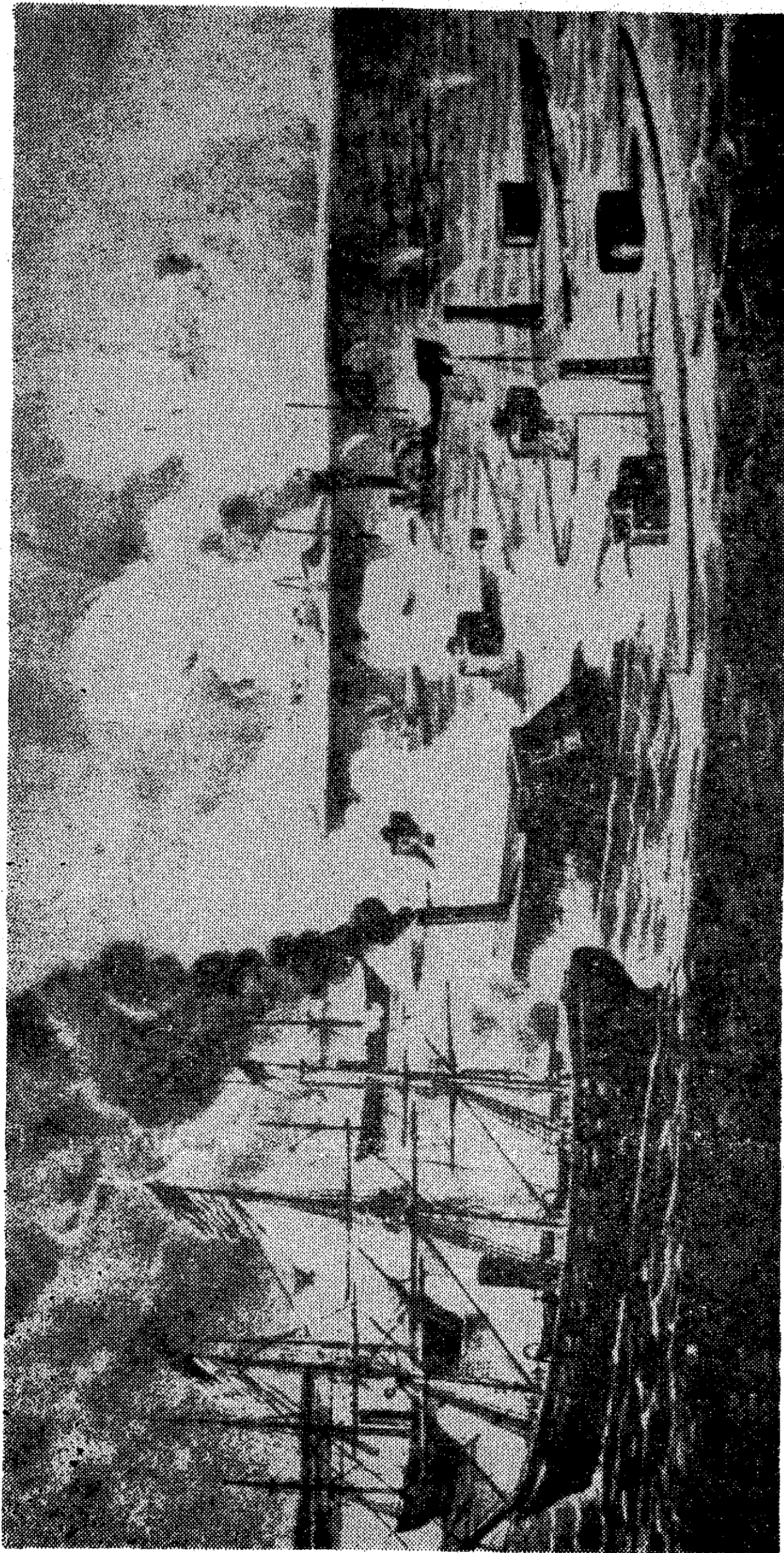
most approved form of rifled cannon and howitzers. There were few such obsolete guns on board of them as the thirty-two pounders of the 'Gaines', 'Morgan', and 'Selma'. By far the most valuable guns in possession of the Confederates were the Brooke rifles, which were manufactured at Richmond, under the direction of their inventor, Commander John M. Brooke, of the C. S. Navy; but the largest of them were but little over eight inches calibre, his facilities being too restricted to allow him to turn out pieces like the eleven and fifteen-inch cannon that the Federals placed so great a reliance upon.¹⁷

It has been estimated that, in fact, Admiral Buchanan had only 14 heavy calibre guns with which to contend against 113 of the enemy.¹⁸ Such were the odds for the coming battle.

The only advantages that the South had were the fort and the torpedoes. The North had an unlimited potential fleet, quantity and quality of arms, and the advantage of choosing the time of attack. The Confederates fully realized that they could never begin an offensive.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 559, (footnote).

¹⁸Lewis, op. cit., p. 225.



"THE TENNESSEE"

SECTION III.

Phase I.

Admiral Farragut could stand upon deck of his flagship, the "Hartford", and look inland to Mobile Bay. He could see little clusters of boats, and men driving piling and laying torpedoes. He could see the huge ram "Tennessee" steaming slowly about in front of Fort Morgan. He realized that every minute wasted would probably mean more lives lost, and he wanted more than anything else to pass the fort and conquer the Confederate squadron. Only one thing was holding him up, the arrival of the single turret monitor "Tecumseh". He did not trust his wooden ships and the monitors he already had in a battle with the "Tennessee". The "Tecumseh" and her sister the "Winnebago" had the 15-inch guns, and it was thought that with these they could disable the "Tennessee".

Farragut had conceived his entire battle plan in early July. He wanted the wooden ships to go in lashed in pairs, a plan he had used in battle before, so that if one was disabled by the fire of Fort Morgan, its consort could tow it past the range of the fort. They were to fire as fast as their guns could be brought to bear; use short fuses for shell and shrapnel; and fire grape shot at 300 or 400 yards¹⁹

Toward the end of July, actual preparations began to be carried out. In a general order to the fleet, Farragut advised

Strip your vessels and prepare for the conflict. Send down all your superfluous spars and spare rigging. Put up the splinter-nets on the starboard side, and barricade the wheel and steersman with sails and hammock. Lay chains or sand bags on the deck, over the machinery to resist a plunging fire. Hang the sheet chains over the side, or make any other arrangements your ingenuity may suggest . . .²⁰

Great preparations were made for the most difficult part of the battle, the passing of Fort Morgan. The wooden ship "Richmond", for example, had a barricade from the port bow around the starboard side to the port quarter built of 3,000 sand

¹⁹Scharf, op. cit., p. 558.

²⁰Edward Shippen, *Naval Battles of America*, p. 223.

bags. Chain cables were hung over the sides to protect the engines and boilers. Even the coal in the coal-bunkers was shifted so that it would catch shot coming in toward the boilers.²¹

Amid this activity, Farragut impatiently awaited the arrival of the "Tecumseh". On August 3, 1864, about 2,000 men under Major-General Gordon Granger landed under cover of a flotilla of light-draft gunboats a few miles down Dauphine Island to invest Fort Gaines.²² This army land attack had been another factor in holding up the battle for Farragut, and he now felt more ready to go in. Late in the evening, August 4, 1864, the "Tecumseh" steamed into Farragut's fleet. Farragut decided to begin the battle on the morning of the next day.

The night before the battle for the men on the Yankee ships was, at the most, a sober one. The first hours of the night were taken up with writing letters home or instructions in case of death. It was a quiet, calm night, and the lights aboard each waiting ship told of a group of sailors quietly sitting around swapping yarns or singing, then after a final smoke, going to bed for a little sleep, if possible.

Toward midnight, a fog arose and hampered the preparation of the vessels when it was begun a little after three in the morning. The ships presented a strange scene as they "balanced to partners". Their outlines loomed up here and there like phantom ships as they lashed themselves side by side in the white fog.²³

The admiral had arisen about three in the morning, and the weather conditions satisfying him, preparations went ahead.²⁴ Since he chose the offensive, he could choose the conditions, which he did, much to his advantage. A four-knot flood tide was running to help his ships by the fort, and the westerly breeze

²¹Scharf, op. cit., p. 559.

²²Ibid., p. 558.

²³Robert Underwood Johnson, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, pp. 385-386.

²⁴Jim Dan Hill, *Sea Dog of the Sixties*, p. 50.

would blow the smoke of battle onto the gunners at Fort Morgan.²⁵

The line was formed, and at 5:45 in the morning, Friday, August 5, 1864, the slow procession began.²⁶ The fog had lifted, the day was clear and sunny. The Federal fleet, going to oppose the fort and the three ships and the torpedoes, was then the largest grouped naval force on the face of the earth.²⁷

The order in which the Federal fleet steamed into the bay:

Monitors—Starboard Column

"Tecumseh"	1034 tons — 2 guns, Comr. T. A. M. Craven
"Manhattan"	1034 tons— 2 guns, Comr. S. W. A. Nicholson
"Winnebago"	970 tons— 4 guns, Comr. Thomas Stephens
"Chickasaw"	970 tons— 4 guns, Lt.-Comr. G. H. Perkins

Wooden Ships—Port Column

"Brooklyn"	2070 tons—24 guns, Capt. James Alden
"Octorara"	829 tons— 6 guns, Lt. Comr. Chas. A. Greene
"Hartford"	1900 tons—21 guns, Capt. Percival Drayton
"Metacomet"	974 tons— 6 guns, Lt. Comr. Jas E. Jouett
"Richmond"	1929 tons—20 guns, Capt. Thornton Jenkins
"Port Royal"	805 tons— 6 guns, Lt. Comr. B. Gherardi
"Lackawanna"	1533 tons— 8 guns, Cpt. John B. Marchand
"Seminole"	801 tons— 8 guns, Comr. Edward Donaldson
"Monongahela"	1378 tons— 8 guns, Comr. J. H. Strong
"Kennebec"	507 tons— 5 guns, Lt.Comr. W. P. McCann
"Ossipee"	1240 tons—11 guns, Comr. William Leroy
"Itasca"	507 tons— 6 guns, Lt.-Comr. Geo. Brown
"Oneida"	1032 tons— 9 guns, Comr. J. R. M. Mullany
"Galena"	738 tons—10 guns, Lt.-Comr. Clark Wells ²⁸

Eleven other light draft ships participated in the battle, five of them bombarding little Fort Powell while the other six lay outside Fort Morgan in the Gulf, supposedly to draw the fire of the Confederate guns. They never came in close enough to

²⁵F. Green and H. Frost, *Some Famous Sea Fights*, p. 214.

²⁶Johnson, op. cit., p. 386.

²⁷Scharf, op. cit., p. 559.

²⁸Ibid., p. 559.

carry out this plan, however. They played little part in the actual battle and are only mentioned to create a full picture.²⁹

The "Tecumseh" led the monitor column which was to run closer to the fort to draw fire from the wooden vessels. It was known that shot from Fort Morgan would do little harm to the iron turrets of the monitors.

The "Brooklyn" led the wooden ships because she had a device for picking up torpedoes on her bow and four chase guns for firing ahead.³⁰ It was also known that the Confederates would naturally attempt to sink the admiral's flagship, so the "Hartford" was placed in a more protected position rather than leading the attack.

On the Confederate side, the intent of the enemy was immediately known, since it had been expected for some days. The confederate sailors were not too sorry to see the attack come as can be seen by this eye-witness report.

"We had been very uncomfortable for many weeks in our berths on board the 'Tennessee'," wrote Fleet Surgeon Daniel B. Conrad, "in consequence of the prevailing rains wetting the decks, and the terrible moist, hot atmosphere, simulating that oppressiveness which precedes a tornado. It was therefore, impossible to sleep inside; besides, from the want of properly cooked food, and the continuous wetting of the decks at night, the officers and the men were rendered desperate. We knew that the impending action would soon be determined one way or the other and everyone looked forward to it with a positive feeling of relief. I had been sleeping on the deck of the admiral's cabin for two or three nights, when at daybreak on the 5th of August, the old quartermaster came down the ladder, rousing us up with his gruff voice, saying: 'Admiral, the officer of the deck bids me report that the enemy's fleet is under way.' Jumping up, still half asleep, we came on deck, and sure enough, there was the enemy heading for the 'passage' past the fort. The grand old admiral, of sixty years, with his countenance rigid and stern, showing a determination for battle in every line, then gave his only order 'Get under way, Captain Johnston; head for the leading vessel of the enemy, and fight each one as they pass.'"³¹

²⁹Lewis, op. cit., frontispiece.

³⁰Johnson, op. cit., p. 383.

³¹Lewis, op. cit., p. 226.

Admiral Buchanan called his men together and spoke to them. It was a stern message, and he meant what he said:

Now men, the enemy is coming, and I want you to do your duty; and you shall not have it to say when you leave this vessel that you were not near enough to the enemy, for I will meet them, and then you can fight them alongside of their own ships; and if I fall, lay me on one side and go on with the fight, and never mind me—but whip and sink the Yankees or fight until you sink yourselves, but do not surrender.³²

The heated words of Farragut, spoken in battle, “Damn the torpedoes” are remembered by all; the words of old Buchanan, spoken with sincerity and in the face of overwhelming odds, are nearly forgotten.

Buchanan then moved his ship up to a position in the middle of the channel just a little outside the line of torpedoes. The “Selma”, “Gaines”, and “Morgan” took up a position to the side and a little to the rear of the flagship “Tennessee” where they might direct a raking fire on the advancing ships, fore and aft.³³

Phase 2.

At exactly 6:47, the great gun of the “Tecumseh” opened the battle with a shot at Fort Morgan. Some twenty minutes later when the ships were in closer range, Fort Morgan opened fire on the foremost of the fleet.³⁴

By a quarter-past seven o'clock the action had become general. Farragut's ships pouring their broadsides into Fort Morgan, which responded with so much energy that a dense cloud of smoke had already settled down upon the bay, above which loomed the masts and spars of the Federal fleet, while it was incessantly lit up with flashes of the guns.³⁵

Still Admiral Buchanan reserved his fire, and the “Tennessee” lay quietly while the monitor “Tecumseh” moved slowly

³²Ibid., p. 228.

³³Ibid., p. 227.

³⁴Ibid., p. 226.

³⁵Scharf, op. cit., p. 560.

toward her. It was the prearranged plan for the monitors, especially the "Tecumseh", to dispatch the "Tennessee" if possible, and then follow the fleet on up the Bay.³⁶ Buchanan knew this and was waiting quietly for the coming conflict. The admiral had relayed an order to Lieut. Wharton of the first division of the "Tennessee" not to fire until the vessels were in actual contact. As Wharton heard the command, he tautened the lock-string of the bow gun in his fingers and tensely awaited the slowly advancing "Tecumseh". Simultaneously, Buchanan ordered the "Tennessee" to be moved a little to the west and somewhat behind the deadly row of torpedoes. This placed the line of torpedoes between the "Tecumseh" and "Tennessee".³⁷

Captain T. A. M. Craven of the "Tecumseh" looked through the slit of his tiny, smoke-filled conning tower, and seeing the action of the "Tennessee", changed his course and headed directly toward her.³⁸ Some say he felt that there was not enough room for him to pass on the eastward side, and some say he was not aware of the danger in which he was placing himself. It is known, however, that he began to turn and move his monitor toward the "Tennessee" and the string of torpedoes.

Meanwhile, the wooden ship, "Brooklyn", moving faster than the starboard column of monitors, came abreast of the fort and nearly alongside the rear-most monitor.³⁹ Capt. Alden of the "Brooklyn" saw the "Tecumseh" head toward the "Tennessee" and subsequently right across his bows. He wondered if the entire monitor column was going to be led across in front of him. At the same time, a cry went up from the "Brooklyn" that "black objects" were sighted ahead in the water.⁴⁰ Across his brain flashed the thought of torpedoes—those deadly explosives that required no marksmanship or guns but that could sink a ship in seconds. Panic gripped him, and he made a terrible blunder. He halted his ship and began backing, spinning with

³⁶An order to the monitors "Tecumseh" and "Manhattan" in a letter written by Farragut on Aug. 4, 1864.

³⁷Scharf, op. cit., p. 561.

³⁸Johnson, op. cit., p. 387.

⁴⁰Hill, op. cit., p. 54.

the tide, and signalling with army signals to the "Hartford", "The monitors are right ahead. We cannot go on without passing them. What shall we do?"

Farragut quickly answered, "Order the monitors ahead and go on."⁴¹ It was a desperate moment. The ships were beginning to pile up behind the stalled "Brooklyn", and the almost stationary gunboats presented an excellent target to the Confederate gunners at Fort Morgan. Their shots were beginning to take effect.

The "Tecumseh", having stalled the "Brooklyn", was now, you remember, heading toward the "Tennessee". There was a momentary silence as the two goliaths drew nearer. The two were within a hundred yards of each other when a muffled roar like thunder was heard and

. . . a column of water like a fountain springing from the sea shot up beside the Federal monitor; she lurched violently, her head settled, her stern went up into the air so that her revolving screw could plainly be seen, and then the waves closed over her . . .⁴²

The action on both sides stopped as the men stood stunned at the suddenness of the disappearance of the huge ship. Where there had been a ship, there was now, only 30 seconds later, a small knot of men struggling in the waves. 120 men had drowned instantly. Among the dead was Commander Craven who, by his disobedience of Farragut, had caused the loss of his ship and his life.⁴³

Pilot Collins of the "Tecumseh" afterward told of the heroic death of Craven. As the ship was sinking, Pilot Collins and

⁴¹Johnson, op. cit., p. 388.

⁴²Scharf, op. cit., p. 561.

⁴³General Orders, no. 11: . . . There are certain black buoys placed by the enemy from the piles on the west side of the channel across it toward Fort Morgan. It being understood that there are torpedoes and other obstructions between the buoys the vessels will take care to pass to the eastward of the easternmost buoy, which is clear of all obstructions . . . D. G. Farragut, Rear-Admiral.

Craven raced to the ladder leading to the top of the turret. The gallant Craven stepped back and said, "After you, pilot." "There was nothing after me," said the pilot, "when I reached the upmost round of the ladder, the vessel seemed to drop from under me."⁴⁴ So went the "Tecumseh"; it lies there today, slowly rusting in the bottom of the Bay. A small boat put out from the wooden ship "Metacomb" to pick up the few survivors. General Page in Fort Morgan with true gallantry said to his officers, "Pass the order not to fire on that boat; she is saving drowning men."⁴⁵

The "Brooklyn" still remained immobile. She had sheered around now and presented her whole side to the batteries of Fort Morgan. The Confederate gunboats were firing upon the whole fleet, and Farragut found himself in the direst straits imaginable. He then received a message from the "Brooklyn" announcing the sinking of the "Tecumseh" — a rather needless announcement, for everyone of both fleets was aware of the fact by now, if he had not seen it himself. Farragut sent a desperate message to the "Brooklyn" to "go on". This was not obeyed, and the whole fleet lay open to a raking fire from the Confederates, while they could hardly bring a gun to bear.

The "Hartford", in particular, received a galling punishment. The decks were literally running blood from the scuppers, and as one officer described it, "mangled fragments of humanity were scattered across the decks". One poor gunner was decapitated by a solid shot coming through the bows. The thickness of the rain of shot and shells upon the boats is made apparent by the fate of a sailor on the "Hartford". He lost both legs by the passing of a solid shot, and as he fell to the deck, raising his arms in agony, they, too, were carried away by a cannon ball.⁴⁶ Another eye witness says, "The batteries of our ships were almost silent, while the whole of Mobile Point was a living flame."

It was obvious that something had to be done. The clear-

⁴⁴Lewis, op. cit., p. 229.

⁴⁵Green and Frost, op. cit., p. 222.

⁴⁶Johnson, op. cit., p. 389.

thinking Farragut acted decisively and saved the day. He had, as the battle progressed, climbed up the rigging to see over the smoke. He was now just beneath the main top, the pilot standing over his head.⁴⁸ He shouted to the pilot above him and asked if there was enough water for him to pass around the "Brooklyn". The pilot said that there was. Farragut then said, "I will take the lead." He ordered the "Hartford" full speed ahead, and her escort, the "Metacomet", to back full speed with her paddlewheels. This pivoted the two ships on their heels, swinging them clear of the motionless "Brooklyn" and allowed the flagship to take the lead.⁴⁹ It had been only ten minutes between this decision and the balking of the "Brooklyn", but in this time, the Confederate squadron and the fort had taken quite a toll in lives and damage.⁵⁰

The action in passing the "Brooklyn" took the courageous Farragut right over the line of torpedoes, but none of them exploded, though men in the hold heard some of the primers snap.

The "Tennessee" now found herself with an opportunity to sink the "Hartford" as she passed the "Brooklyn". Wharton himself, the officer of the forward division aimed the piece and fired it. He congratulated himself, he later said, upon the sinking of the Federal flagship. The shell did explode and put a hole in the "Hartford", but it was unfortunately above the waterline.⁵¹

The plan of battle and the battle line itself were now restored by Farragut's actions.⁵² Fort Morgan hulled each ship re-

⁴⁸Much was later written in the Northern newspapers about Farragut going into battle "lashed to the mast head". This was not so. The captain of the "Hartford", seeing Farragut in the rigging, feared shrapnel or a splinter would strike him, causing him to fall to the deck. To avert this, he sent the quarter-master to him with a small cord which he tied around the admiral's waist.

⁴⁹Hill, op. cit., p. 55.

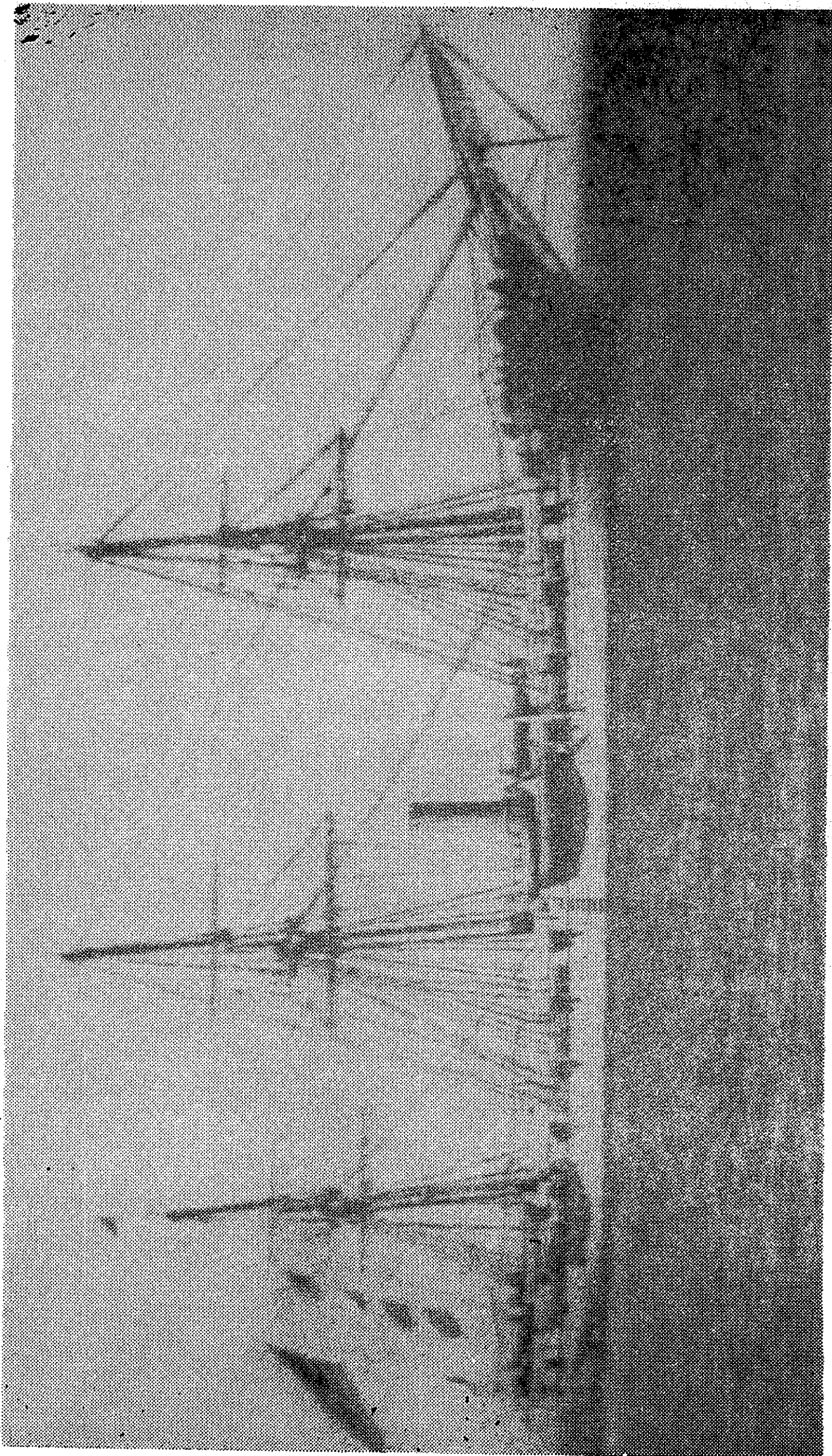
⁵⁰Johnson, op. cit., p. 391 (footnote).

⁵¹Scharf, op. cit., p. 562.

⁵²It was in passing the torpedoes that Farragut is traditionally said to have shouted to the "Brooklyn", "Damn the torpedoes". No one on either ship heard him, however, and it has never been established that he said these words. Someone has said, though if he did not say this in so many words, he certainly expressed it in his action.

peatedly, but the precautions taken before the battle (sand bags, chains, etc.) saved each one from being mechanically disabled except the "Oneida". Her starboard boiler was exploded and two of her guns were knocked off their mounts. She was towed past the fort by her consort, the "Galena".⁵³ Then the wisdom of lashing the ships together was proved.

⁵³Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 563.



"THE HARTFORD"

Phase 3.

By this time, the federal fleet was almost past Fort Morgan. The captains of the Confederate fleet realized that it was up to them alone to turn back the enemy.

As the "Hartford" passed over the torpedo line and took the lead, the three small Confederate gunboats ran close down upon the starboard bow of the flagship and sent a rain of shot and shell into her. They kept this fire up, using mostly the stern guns and keeping from 700 to 1000 yards ahead of the flagship. One shot from the "Selma" struck her forward guns and killed ten men who were serving it. The force of exploding shells threw splinters of deck wood and human limbs onto the deck of her consort ship, the "Metacomet".⁵⁴

At the same time, the "Tennessee" had attempted to ram the "Hartford". Due, however, to the clumsiness of the craft, Buchanan missed his mark. Realizing that he could never hope to chase and catch the "Hartford", he left her to the three gunboats and stood on dawn the Bay to meet the entire remainder of the Federal fleet, which had now extricated itself from the confusion and was slowly steaming up the Bay.

As to what happened when she met the first ship, Admiral Jenkins of the "Richmond" writes:

... As she the "Tennessee" approached, everyone on board the "Richmond" supposed that she would ram the "Brooklyn"; that, we thought would be our opportunity, for if she struck the "Brooklyn" the concussion would throw her port side across our path, and being so near to us, she would not have time to "straighten up", and we would strike her fairly and squarely, and most likely sink her.

The guns were loaded with solid shot and heaviest powder charge; the fore-castle gun's crew were ordered to get their small arms and fire into her gun-ports; and as previously determined, if we came in collision at any time, the orders were to throw gun-charges of

⁵⁴Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 563.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, p. 563.

powder in bags from the fore and main yard-arms down her smoke-stack (or at least try to do so). To our great surprise, she sheered off from the "Brooklyn", and at about one hundred yards put two shot or shells through and through the "Brooklyn's" sides (as reported) doing much damage⁶⁶

Captain Story of the sloop-of-war "Monongahela" saw that the fire from the other ships was bounding off the "Tennessee" like so many tennis balls. His ship, being fitted with a steel beak, he attempted to ram her. By an adroit movement, Admiral Buchanan avoided the direct blow, and in so doing, he rasped along the quarter of the "Kennebec", the "Monongahela's" consort, and lodged a shell in her berth deck doing quite a bit of damage. Next up, he faced the "Ossipee" into which he fired a few shots. Then in a clever maneuver, he swung in a tight circle around the stern of the crippled "Oneida" into which he discharged two full broadsides which disabled two guns, carried away much of the lower tackle, and shot off Commander Mullaney's arm.⁶⁷ He had pitted his one ship against eight and came out of the affair entirely unhurt.⁶⁸

The "Tennessee" left the "Oneida", the last of the line, at 8:40. About that time, Fort Morgan ceased fire, the ships now being past the range of her guns. She had expended 491 rounds.⁶⁹

At the same time, the "Hartford" found herself well up into the Bay and was now suffering chiefly from the running battle with the three gunboats. As soon, however, as Farragut found himself past the guns of Fort Morgan, he allowed his ships to unleash themselves. The speedier chase boats, such as the "Metacomet" and "Itasca", set out at once to run down the gunboats.⁷⁰ The remainder of the fleet lower down the Bay, seeing what was being done up ahead, also cast off, all the faster ships joining the chase.⁷¹ The Confederate captains fully realized that they could

⁶⁶Johnson, op. cit., p. 393.

⁶⁷Scharf, op. cit., p. 564.

⁶⁸Buchanan could have done much better here had his gun primers not been defective. He suffered throughout the battle due to the misfire of his guns.

⁶⁹Green and Frost, op. cit., p. 224.

⁷⁰Scharf, op. cit., p. 564.

⁷¹Johnson, op. cit., p. 393.

never out-distance the Federal craft, but, regardless, they continued to fire from their stern guns and slowly retreated. The "Gaines" was the first to go. She received a solid shot and then a percussion shell at the same spot below the waterline. The resulting hole flooding the magazine, she began to sink. The starboard cannon battery was run over to the port side in an attempt to raise the hole above water. This failed, and she was turned about and run ashore near Fort Morgan. Her men left her quietly, and with deep regret, Capt. Bennet set the torch to her. The "Morgan" escaped to Fort Morgan unharmed, and that night made an escape through the Federal fleet to Mobile. The "Metacomet" came across the bow of the "Selma" some time after 9 o'clock. She refused to surrender, and there followed a short and bloody battle. When Executive Officer J. H. Comstock and four other men had been killed, Lieut. Murphy of the "Selma" realized the futility of her actions and struck her flag.⁶²

Phase IV.

In the meantime, to return to the "Tennessee", she had anchored under the guns of Fort Morgan to give her men a rest and let them have some breakfast. The heat in the casemate made eating impossible, so the men stood around outside eating and talking. Buchanan himself, "stumped" up and down the top deck in thought.⁶³ About fifteen minutes later, he turned to Capt. Johnston and issued the terse command "Follow them up, Johnston; we can't let them off that way". Suppressed exclamations were heard from the crew when they saw the iron prow of the ship turned toward the distant enemy.

Surgeon Conrad dared to ask the admiral if he was really going into the fleet. "I am, sir!" he replied. Conrad turned away dumfounded and whispered to a nearby officer, "Well, we'll never come out of there whole." Buchanan unfortunately heard this. He turned, his face as grey and hard as the iron sides of the "Tennessee" and said sharply, "That's my lookout, sir!"⁶⁴

⁶²Ibid., p. 566.

⁶³His lameness was caused by a leg wound suffered in the Battle of the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac".

⁶⁴Lewis, op. cit., p. 234.

Buchanan was entering the fight again with only one ship against an entire fleet, any of whose three iron-clads was the equal of his own. The Federal fleet had also anchored some four miles up the Bay, and her sailors were busily at work swabbing the blood from her decks and collecting the dead, while the cooks prepared breakfast.⁶⁵ Farragut had planned to go back and fight the "Tennessee" after his men had breakfasted and rested.⁶⁶ He was quite shocked and surprised to learn that she was now coming, and said to himself, "I did not think old Buchanan was such a fool."⁶⁷

A general order was at once sent out to the fleet, "Attack the ram ... at full speed."⁶⁸ Special orders were also sent to the speedier ships "Monongahela" and "Lackawanna" to, "run down the ram". The two ships at once set out, the "Monongahela" taking the lead. The "Monongahela" rammed the "Tennessee" first; the blow was an oblique one and no harm was done, though the shock knocked men from their feet on both vessels.⁶⁹ The "Monongahela" suffered the most damage. The shock had carried away her entire prow and cutwater.

All this time the "Tennessee" was firing as fast as she could load her guns; in fact, she hardly had to aim her guns, so numerous were the ships around her. The next ship to strike was the "Lackawanna", who struck such a blow that the huge ram was swung violently around, listing to port; she speedily righted herself, while the "Lackawanna's" entire stem was stove in for several feet below the waterline.⁷⁰ As the two ships parted, the "Lackawanna" swung alongside the ram, the "Tennessee" firing two shots through and through her. Of this contact, Capt. Marchand of the "Lackawanna" naively remarked

A few of the enemy were seen through their ports, who were

⁶⁵Johnson, op. cit., p. 359.

⁶⁶Lewis, op. cit., p. 246.

⁶⁷Hill, op. cit., p. 57.

⁶⁸J. P. Frothingham, *Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut*, p. 393.

⁶⁹Scharf, op. cit., p. 567.

⁷⁰Ibid., p. 567.

using most opprobrious language. Our marines opened on them with muskets: even a spittoon and a holystone were thrown at them from our deck, which drove them away.⁷¹

The "Tennessee" did not come out of the encounter entirely unscathed; she was somewhat loosened up, and upon sounding the pumps, it was found she was leaking at the rate of six inches an hour.⁷² At this point, the "Tennessee" headed directly toward the "Hartford", which was coming toward her. The two flagships bore down upon each other bow to bow. Buchanan realized that to strike her then would ram his ship so far into the wooden ship that they both would sink before he could extricate himself. Therefore, as much as he wanted to sink the "Hartford", he turned slightly and the two great ships struck, port bow to port bow. The "Tennessee" fired but one gun due to defective primers.⁷³ The "Hartford", however, gave her a full broadside at ten feet. The shot had about as much effect as hail on a tin roof.⁷⁴ The "Hartford" now swung around the "Tennessee" and came in again to strike her amidships. The "Lackawanna", too, was charging in, and unfortunately plowed straight into the "Hartford's" side, making a huge hole. By extreme luck, the hole was a few inches above the waterline, thus saving the Yankee fleet from the embarrassment of sinking its own flagship. The two ships separated and charged in again. By another unfortunate bit of steermanship, the "Hartford" again got into the "Lackawanna's" path. Farragut had not gone into Mobile Bay to sink his own ships, and by now was in a towering rage. He shouted to the signalman, "Can you say 'For God's sake' by signal?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then say to the 'Lackawanna', 'For God's sake, get out of our way and anchor!'" To add to the confusion, in his haste the nervous signalman struck Farragut over the head with the end of his signal staff. Fortunately, this hasty message, given in anger, was never received. The signalman in the foretop of the "Lackawanna" had just received the first five words of the message when the ship's flag blew around him so that he was unable

⁷¹Willis J. Abbot, *The Naval History of the United States*, pp. 979-980.

⁷²Scharf, *op. cit.*, p. 568.

⁷³This shot killed five men and wounded eight others.

⁷⁴Green and Frost, *op. cit.*, p. 227.

to read the conclusion of the message.⁷⁵ By this time, the ponderous monitors had arrived on the scene of the battle and began to maneuver against the "Tennessee".

The monitor "Chickasaw" took up a position about 50 yards from the "Tennessee's" stern and began pelting her with steel-headed projectiles from her 11-inch guns.⁷⁶ Up to this time, the "Tennessee" had only undergone the shot and shell from the wooden vessels and found herself impervious to them. Now she was to undergo the severest test of her short battle career. Her officers saw with horror that the "Manhattan", sister ship of the sunken "Tecumseh", was preparing to run out her 15-inch gun. It was at that time the largest naval gun in the world. Reported Lieut. Wharton:

The "Monongahela" was hardly clear of us when a hideous-looking monster came creeping up on our port side, whose slowly revolving turret revealed the cavernous depths of a mammoth gun. "Stand clear of the port side!" I shouted. A moment after a thunderous report shook us all while a blast of dense sulphurous smoke covered our port-holes, and 440 pounds of iron, impelled by sixty pounds of powder, admitted daylight through our side, where, before it struck us, there had been over two feet of solid wood, covered with five inches of solid iron. This was the only 15-inch shot that hit us fair. It did not come through; the inside netting caught the splinters, and there were no casualties from it. I was glad to find myself alive after⁷⁷ that shot.⁷⁸

If these great guns had been handled a little more effectively, the sides of the ram would soon have been breached. All the monitors were now bombarding the beleaguered ram with shot at short range. She fired her guns furiously but her 8-inch shot had no effect what-so-ever on the iron ships.

It was found that the incessant firing of the "Chickasaw" had loosened the metal on the rear of the casemate. She had fired

⁷⁵Johnson, op. cit., p. 397.

⁷⁶C. L. Lewis, *Famous American Naval Officers*, p. 246.

⁷⁸This was the maximum charge of powder then used in the 15-inch guns. It was afterward found that they would stand one hundred pounds with a proportionate gain of the velocity and battering power of the projectile. Scharf, footnote, p. 568.

about fifty shots at the same general area, and it was feared that the iron would fall right off the casemate. One well-placed shot from her guns jammed the iron cover of the stern port shut, and the gun could not be run out to be fired.⁷⁹ Admiral Buchanan, who had taken personal charge of the battery, called below for some mechanics to repair it. Four men coming up, two of them held the bolt back, the others striking the hinge-pin with sledge hammers. The admiral was standing close by directing the proceedings. One mechanic had braced his back upon the shield while working the pin out. At that moment an 11-inch shot from the "Chickasaw" hit the shield directly outside the place against which the mechanic was leaning. The shot did not penetrate, but the tremendous concussion broke the mechanic into pieces. Says Capt. Johnston, "... his remains had to be taken up with a shovel, placed in a bucket, and thrown overboard." The same shot caused splinters of iron to fly inside the shield, one of which killed a sailor and another broke Buchanan's leg below the knee. Buchanan called for Johnston and turned command of the ship over to him.⁸⁰ Almost as if he had prophesied it in his speech before the fight, the old man was laid to one side, and all around him his own men worked their guns, not one looking to his aid. Here is the account of Admiral Buchanan's wounding as reported by Surgeon Conrad:

An aide came down the ladder in great haste and said, "Doctor, the admiral is wounded!" "Well, bring him below," I replied. "I can't do it," he answered; "I haven't time. I am carrying orders for Captain Johnston." So up I went; asked some officer whom I saw, "Where is the admiral?" "Don't know," he replied, "We are all at work loading and firing. Got too much to do to think of anything else." Then I looked for the gallant commander myself, and, lying curled up under the sharp angle of the roof, I discovered the white-haired old man. He was grim, silent, and uttered no sound in his great pain. I went up to him and asked, "Admiral, are you badly hurt?" "I don't know," he replied; but I saw one of his legs crushed under his body, and, as I could get no help, raised him up with great caution and, clasping his arms around my neck, carried him on my back down the ladder to the cock-pit, his broken leg slapping against me as I moved slowly along⁸¹

⁷⁹Lewis, *Famous American*, — p. 246.

⁸⁰Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 404.

⁸¹Lewis, *op. cit.*, p. 237.

The men inside the "Tennessee" were now undergoing a hell, the horrors of which can only be imagined. Before 10 o'clock, and sometime during the bombardment of the "Chickasaw", the smokestack, weakened by the rammings, gave way.⁸² Smoke filled the entire gundeck and the temperature rose to a terrific heat of over 120 degrees.⁸³ The cannonades from the enemy fleet were so numerous that the noise was one continuous roar. Orders could be passed only by shouting close to a man's ear, and the reverberations were so intense that the men's noses bled.⁸⁴ To make the scene thoroughly uncomfortable, the tremendous shock from hitting shells caused the nuts and washers to strip off the bolts holding the iron on the sides and to ricochet about in the shield, severely wounding the men.⁸⁵ In all the punishment, no man flinched from his duty; the monotonous load and fire, load and fire being their only action.

Shortly before Buchanan was wounded, one of the monitors had shot away the exposed rudder chains, and the relieving tackle was brought into play; but this, too, was shot away in about an hour.⁸⁶ Buchanan had previously headed the ship in the direction of Fort Morgan in a vain attempt to bring the fort into the battle. It was in this direction that the ship was slowly moving when she lost all her steering tackle.⁸⁷ The enemy, seeing how she lay, took positions around her and determined to crush her with a rain of shot and shell. The "Tennessee" had enough steam to turn her screw slowly and could fire three aimless guns at anything that came in front of them. Other than this, she was now perfectly helpless.⁸⁸ Then for about thirty minutes, the "Tennessee" took the bombardment. In all that time, she never brought a gun to bear or did any thing in retaliation.⁸⁹

⁸²Scharf, op. cit., p. 569.

⁸³William N. Taft, *Photographic History of the Civil War*, p. 249.

⁸⁴Lewis, op. cit., p. 235.

⁸⁵Green and Frost, op. cit., p. 228.

⁸⁶Bonaparte, op. cit., p. 582.

⁸⁷In the battle, an 11-inch shot fell on the iron cover of the rudder chain groove jamming the chains so they could not be moved.

⁸⁸Scharf, op. cit., p. 570.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, p. 570.

⁹⁰Lewis, op. cit., p. 238.

Johnston surveyed the scene and went to the cockpit where the admiral was lying on the surgeon's table. He reported to him the sad state of affairs and awaited his decision. The admiral said, "Well, Johnston, fight to the last! Then to save these brave men, when there is no longer any hope, surrender."⁹¹ After hearing the old man's advice, Johnston returned to the gun-deck. Through the observation slits in the side, he saw the vessels of the opposing fleet maneuvering to ram him. He saw that the casemate at the stern was so weakened that with a few good shots from the enemy, the iron would fall. They were surrounded by a ring of fire and could not bring a gun to bear. Then Johnston felt that to surrender was the best thing.⁹²

Early in the combat, the "Tennessee's" ensign had been shot away. Another ensign had been fastened to a gun scraper and thrust through the grating on the top of the shield. Not wanting to ask his own men to perform the task, Johnston himself, stepped out of the protection of the casemate and onto the top of the shield into a hail of shot and shells. Disdaining the fire of the enemy, he lowered the Confederate flag. Still the monitors kept up their fire; the "Ossipee", "Monongahela", "Lackawanna", and "Hartford", which had been closing in to ram, continued their courses. Johnston realized that the signal had not been seen. He then decided, "with an almost bursting heart", to display the white flag; and grasping a staff and white cloth again stepped out onto that perilous position and (as he says)

... placed it in the same spot where but a few moments before had floated the proud flag for whose honor I would also cheerfully have sacrificed my own life if I could possibly have become the only victim.⁹³

"'Suddenly,' says Lieut. Kenney signal officer of the "Hartford", 'the terrific cannonading ceased, and from every ship rang out cheer after cheer as the weary men realized that at last the ram was captured and the day won.'⁹⁴

⁹¹Ibid., p. 238.

⁹²Ibid., p. 238.

⁹³Ibid., p. 238.

⁹⁴Green and Frost, op. cit., p. 229.

Johnston, acting for the wounded Buchanan, surrendered the admiral's sword to Commander Leroy of the "Ossippee". Captain Percival Drayton of the "Hartford" later said to the defeated Johnston: "You have one consolation, Johnston; no one can say that you have not nobly defended the honor of the Confederate flag today."⁹⁵

This battle added no new tactical maneuvers to the naval annals, but it earned a place in history because of the great gallantry of the men, both North and South.

APPENDIX

1. A list of casualties in the Federal fleet:

	Hits	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
"Hartford" -----	20	25	28	0
"Brooklyn" -----	30	11	43	0
"Lackawanna" -----	5	4	35	0
"Oneida" -----	15	8	30	0
"Monongahela" -----	5	0	6	0
"Metacomet" -----	10	1	2	0
"Ossipee" -----	4	1	2	0
"Richmond" -----	5	0	2	0
"Galena" -----	9	0	1	0
"Octorara" -----	11	1	10	0
"Kennebec" -----	2	1	6	0
"Tecumseh" -----	---	95	0	4
"Manhattan" -----	9	0	0	0
"Winnebago" -----	19	0	0	0
"Chickasaw" -----	5	0	0	0
Totals -----	149	147	170	4

Actual battle casualties excepting the men who drowned in the "Tecumseh" were 52 killed and 170 wounded.

2. A list of casualties in the Confederate fleet:

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
"Tennessee" -----	2	8	198
"Gaines" -----	2	3	0
"Selma" -----	8	7	ent. crew
"Morgan" -----	0	1	0

⁹⁵Johnson, op. cit., p. 405.

Entire Confederate casualties were 12 killed and 19 wounded.

3. Official Confederate reports never acknowledged that the "Tecumseh" was struck by a torpedo. Many officers were of the opinion that she was struck by a shot from Fort Morgan. To present this side of the question, this letter is inserted:

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 4, 1864

Dear General: I have the honor respectfully to state that I was on duty at Fort Morgan when the enemy's fleet entered the bay on the morning of August 5, ultimo, and saw the monitor "Tecumseh" when she went down. I am of the opinion that she sunk before reaching the line of torpedoes. This opinion is entertained by such other of the officers of the fort as witnessed the sinking and by the pilots on lookout duty and privates who had been detailed to assist in planting the torpedoes. I saw distinctly the bottom of the "Tecumseh" and could discover no damage to show it was struck by a torpedo. She was sunk about 500 or 600 yards from the fort No ship of the enemy, wooden or iron passed through the gap, however, (the gap between fort and bouy) nor according to my judgement within 300 yards of it.... I have been stationed at the fort for over three years, and claim to be perfectly familiar with the distance of all objects within sight—such as stakes, buoys, etc.

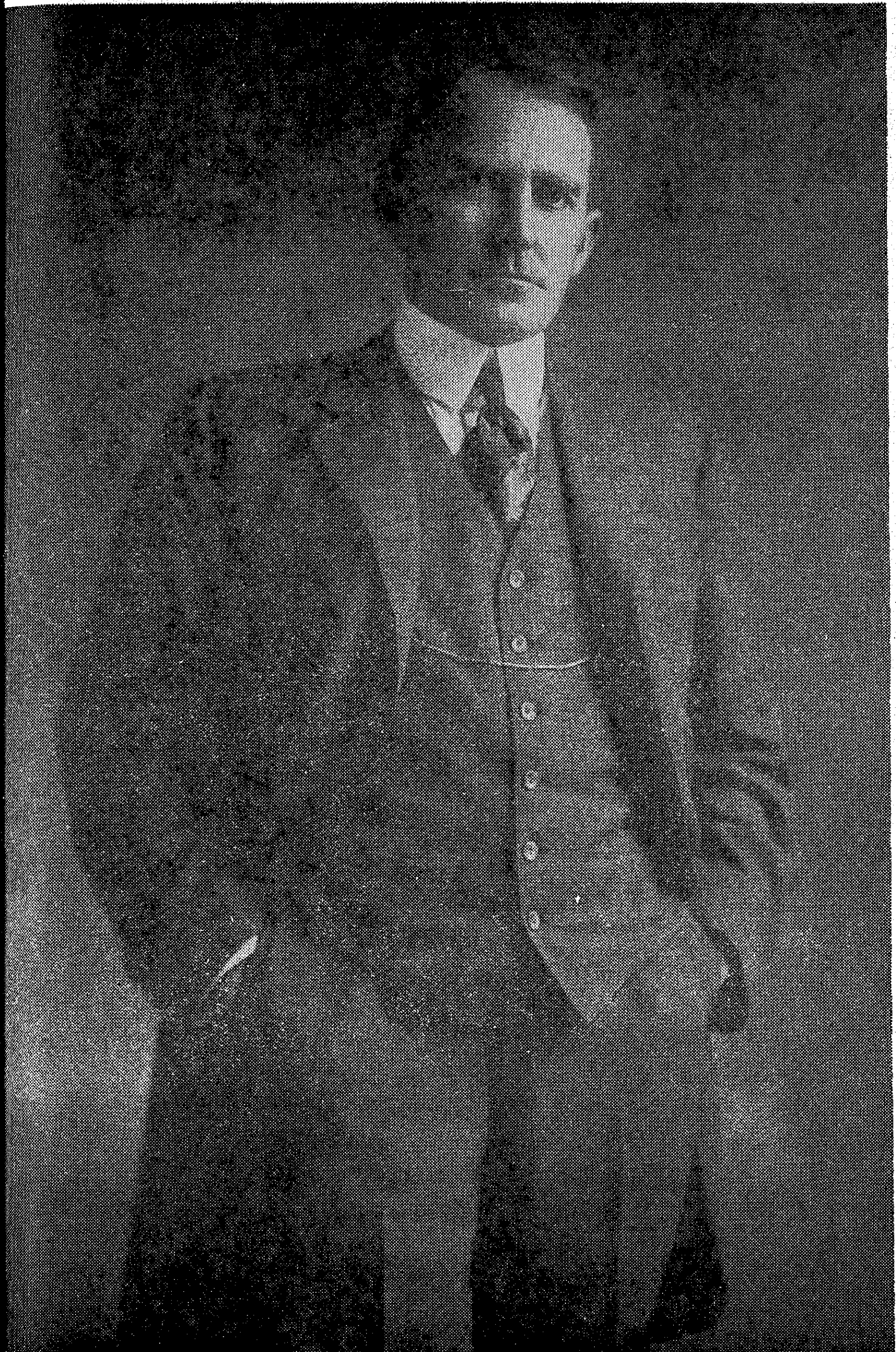
Very respectfully, your obedient servant

J. W. Whiting,

Captain, First Alabama Battalion, Artillery
Major-General D. H. Maury.

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WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD

Lawyer, Member of Congress 1917-40; Speaker House, 1936 until death.

In June, 1942, legislation was enacted by the Congress of the United States changing the name of the Black Warrior National Forest, consisting of above a half million acres of land, to the William B. Bankhead National Forest, in honor of one of Alabama's distinguished native sons.

The Alabama National Forests

Prepared in Forest Supervisor's Office, Montgomery

Forests comprise more than one-half of the total land area of the State of Alabama. These forest areas have played an important role in the development of the state and the nation. During World War II, when enormous quantities of lumber and other forest products were needed, the nation turned to the South with its vast timber lands for these materials. The demand for wood products has continued since the war years.

The part which the State of Alabama has played in furnishing these forest products is outstanding. Reliable estimates indicate that more than nine billion board feet of lumber were cut in the state during the five-year period 1944 to 1948, inclusive. This production of lumber is even more remarkable when we realize that essentially all of this material was cut from second growth timber stands. The original forest had long since been cut and used. We were harvesting a second and sometimes a third crop of trees from our forest land. The wartime demand for forest products imposed a drain on the timber resources of Alabama which was considerably in excess of the material being replaced by annual growth. The need for housing and industrial building in the post-war period is making additional demands on our forests. The need for wise planning to restore and improve the forests of Alabama must be apparent to every one concerned with the continued development and prosperity of our State.

The United States Forest Service is under the direction of its Chief, Lyle F. Watts, Washington, D. C., and the Service as a whole is divided into ten regions. The Southern Region is which we are located includes eleven southern states and is known as Region Eight. J. Herbert Stone, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, is the Regional Forester.

The United States Forest Service is dedicated to the task of developing and demonstrating the best methods of managing forest lands. There are three National Forests in Alabama with a

total government owned area of well over a half million acres of land. On these National Forests owners and managers of timberland can find answers to many problems which are confronting them in growing a crop of trees. Also available on the National Forests are facilities for hunting, fishing, swimming, hiking, and other types of outdoor recreation. These facilities have been developed for public use and offer a splendid opportunity for healthful and outdoor recreation.

The three National Forests in Alabama are the William B. Bankhead National Forest in the northern part of the state, the Talladega National Forest in central Alabama, and the Conecuh National Forest in the southern or flatwoods section. All of these areas are administered from a Forest Supervisor's Office located at Montgomery, Alabama. A District Forest Ranger is in charge of each Unit or Ranger District. The William B. Bankhead and the Conecuh National Forests are each a Unit or Ranger District in themselves. The Talladega National Forest, due to its large size, is divided into three Ranger Districts. There follows a brief description and history of each National Forest area in Alabama.

WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

William B. Bankhead Ranger District:

The William B. Bankhead National Forest first came into being as the result of a Presidential Proclamation on January 15, 1918. It was called the Alabama National Forest and existed in Franklin, Lawrence, and Winston Counties. There were 198,426 gross acres within the proclaimed boundary and the area was administered as a part of the Cherokee National Forest with headquarters at Athens, Tennessee. On June 19, 1936 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation increasing the gross area to 560,604 acres and changing the name to the Black Warrior National Forest. On June 2, 1942, legislation was enacted by the Congress of the United States changing the name from Black Warrior to William B. Bankhead in honor of one of Alabama's distinguished native sons. As it now stands, the William B. Bankhead National Forest has a proclaimed gross area of 560,604

acres, 178,057 acres of which are government owned or controlled lands.

The area is under the direct supervision of a District Forest Ranger with headquarters at Haleyville, Alabama. The area is of mountainous topography typical of the Southern Appalachian Highlands. The Forest is composed of mixed pine and hardwood species and is responding in a very satisfactory manner to the fire protection and planned management measures which have been applied.

During the period July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948 over 17 million board feet of lumber were cut from the Forest. This represents the largest annual timber sales business in the history of the unit. The lumber is harvested by private timbermen who buy the timber from the Government on a stumpage basis. At present, a large sawmill at Grayson, Alabama in the center of the Forest is engaged in cutting National Forest timber on a large portion of the area. This operation is planned on a long-time basis designed to harvest the mature timber and place the forest in the best condition for continued growth. Numerous smaller sales to private operators have also been made. Plans for the current year call for the cutting of 19 million board feet of timber. This amount of cut is needed to give room to healthy younger trees which are growing for future use. After sale, 25 per cent of all gross returns to the government from these operations is returned to the counties within the Forest for their use. During fiscal year 1950 this return to the counties amounted to \$57,170. on the Bankhead National Forest. An additional 10 per cent of the gross income is expended by the Forest Service in road work within the counties. The William B. Bankhead National Forest is well on the way toward a sustained management basis. This will mean a permanent dependable source of profitable employment to local labor and a substantial monetary return to the counties involved.

The Forest affords an ideal breeding ground for native wildlife. The area has abundant food, good cover and dependable water sources. Soon after the Forest was created, the Sipsey River Game Refuge, an area of 16 thousand acres, was established and

100 deer were released. This deer herd increased rapidly. In 1938 the Alabama Conservation Department and the United States Forest Service, acting jointly, established a cooperative wildlife management area of 98,800 acres including and surrounding this refuge. A fulltime game warden was assigned to the area to protect the increasing wildlife population. The wildlife area has been posted and improvements constructed to make possible the proper management of the refuge. Regulated public hunts for deer, turkey, and squirrel are being held annually. Good game management dictates that periodic hunting must be permitted in order to provide proper control of the size and condition of the wildlife population. If the amount of game increases beyond the point which can be supported by the available food, unhealthy animals result. The annual hunts are administered jointly by the Forest Service and the State Conservation Department. The hunters are governed by state laws and hunt rules designed to protect the hunter as well as the game.

In 1938, as a part of the CCC Program, an artificial lake of approximately forty acres was created by the construction of a dam on Owl Creek. This lake, known as Brushy Lake, is about four miles northeast of Moreland near the center of the Forest. The lake has been stocked with game fish and year-round fishing is permitted, subject to state laws, upon the payment of a nominal fee to defray the cost of management. A swimming area has been provided at this lake and many people visit the lake during the summer months to enjoy the fishing, swimming, and picnicking opportunities afforded.

Another point of interest is the Sipsey River Recreational Area. This area is located on Sipsey River where it is crossed by the Cranal Road. Picnic tables and shelters, as well as outdoor fireplaces, have been provided for the convenience of those who enjoy picnicking under beautiful primitive forest conditions. Several thousand persons visit this area each year.

When the land was acquired by the federal government, an organization was assembled to protect the timber from fires. A ranger, guards, and lookout men were employed and trained.

Five fire lookout towers have been erected and over one hundred miles of telephone line built to provide prompt communication with fire fighting crews. Crews are equipped with tools and food supplies to enable them to stay on the job until a fire is extinguished. During dry seasons lookouts watch night and day for the start of a fire in order that prompt dispatch of a suppression crew may be made.

A large number of buildings have been constructed in connection with the development of the Forest. Some of the more important structures are located at the Administrative Site at Central Tower on the Cheatham Highway south of Moulton, Alabama; the Turkey Foot Game Warden dwelling on the Sipsey River; and dwellings and other buildings at Basham, Black Pond, Moreland, Kinlock Towers, and at Grayson. A well planned road and trail system has been constructed and is being maintained to permit year-round travel incident to the management of the Forest.

CONECUH NATIONAL FOREST

Conecuh Ranger District:

The Conecuh National Forest was established by Presidential Proclamation on July 17, 1936. The proclaimed boundary embraces a gross area of 339,573 acres in Escambia and Covington Counties, 83,866 acres of which are under government control. The Forest is situated south of Andalusia and east of Brewton, Alabama and is bounded on the south by the Alabama-Florida state line. The area is under the direct supervision of a District Forest Ranger with headquarters at Andalusia, Alabama.

The Conecuh is primarily a pine forest with the principal species being longleaf and slash pine. Other pines are to be found in mixture with these species and gums, bays, and cypress occur in the swamps along the larger drainages. The area varies from flatwoods to a rolling sand hill condition common to the Gulf Coast section. The Conecuh Forest is typical of an extensive area existing along the Gulf Coast and in Florida and extending from

the Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Delta country. This region originally supported essentially pure stands of virgin longleaf pine of fabulous value. Generation of destructive cutting and unwise management have decreased the range of the longleaf pine and its more hardy associate, the slash pine, now occupies much of the area. Both of these species are important and valuable trees not only from the standpoint of lumber production but also as a source of naval stores. The naval stores industry is peculiar to this broad Gulf Coast region.

The Conecuh is a young Forest growing on areas which had been severely cutover and subjected to repeated destructive forest fires prior to acquisition by the federal government. Under adequate protection from fire, natural reproduction of the native pine species has restocked much of the area. A program of tree planting has been carried on to fill in blank spaces where reestablishment of pine trees could not be expected by natural means because of the lack of seed trees.

In addition it was possible to take advantage of an exceptionally good long leaf pine seed crop which occurred on the forest in a fall of 1947 and secure by natural means an excellent stand of young trees on approximately 25,000 acres of poorly stocked land. In order to insure the establishment survival of these seedlings the area was prepared just prior to seed fall by removing all grass and litter with a carefully controlled fire. The results obtained have fully justified this procedure. An additional area of some 10,000 acres was similarly treated in the fall of 1948 with equally good results.

When the land was placed under the administration of the Forest Service,, an organization was developed to protect the area from fires. Lookout towers were erected at Open Pond, Parker Springs, Dixie, and Yellow River. A telephone system was built to connect these towers and furnish contact with fire fighting crews. A central warehouse and other administrative buildings and improvements were constructed at Open Pond. A road system designed to facilitate the development and administration of the Forest was established.

As plantations were established, it became necessary to provide protection for the young trees against damage from hogs and other range animals. Approximately 130 miles of hog-proof fence has been constructed for this purpose.

The establishment of adequate fire protection is one of the principal problems in the administration of a new forest such as the Conecuh. Considerable progress has been made in improving fire fighting techniques and tools in the past ten years. The Conecuh is now equipped with a radio network which supplements and extends the communication system. Fire lookout towers, fire truck, fire plow outfits, and other mobile equipment have radios capable of sending and receiving messages. Work crews on fires and other projects carry portable sets making it possible for them to stay in contact with a central dispatcher at all times during bad fire weather.

Tractor-drawn plow outfits have been developed which are used to construct barriers around fires and bring them quickly under control. These tractor-plow units are mounted on trucks that can rapidly transport them to the scene of a fire.

Fire danger measuring devices have been perfected which predict with amazing accuracy the relative severity of burning conditions. This gives the fire fighting organization advance warning of critical situations and makes it possible for them to take extra precautions during periods of high fire hazard.

An important development on the Forest is the Open Pond Recreational Area. Open Pond is a 40-acre, spring-fed lake located approximately 18 miles south of Andalusia, Alabama, just off State Highway 88. Here the Forest Service has constructed a large, well equipped bathhouse, picnic shelters, outdoor fireplaces, tables, and developed a fine swimming area. The area is managed during the summer months by a concessionaire under special permit from the Forest Service. The only charge made to visitors is a small fee for the use of the bathhouse facilities. The concession sells soft drinks, sandwiches, and other refreshments. Thousands of people visit this area each year and its popularity is increasing rapidly.

The income from the sale of timber on the Conecuh is small at present; however, we must remember that here we started with badly depleted land and are engaged in replacing a timber crop on areas suffering from years of misuse. The annual return will increase steadily for years to come.

One has only to compare the conditions on the Conecuh National Forest after ten years of fire protection with those existing on surrounding unprotected forest areas to realize the progress which has been made. During the next ten year period we will see the Conecuh established as a young, vigorous pine forest furnishing an ever increasing source of forest products and the consequent opportunity for profitable employment of local labor.

TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST:

Oakmulgee Ranger District

The original Oakmulgee Ranger District of the Talladega National Forest was established by Presidential Proclamation on July 17, 1936. The tract set aside by this proclamation had a gross area of 280,423 acres. It was located east of State Highway #5 and lay southeast of Centreville, Alabama. On May 11, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an additional proclamation directing that all lands acquired and in process of acquisition under authority of the National Recovery Act through the Farm Security Administration or its predecessors be set aside as an addition to the Talladega National Forest. On July 12, 1940, a further proclamation by President Roosevelt included and reserved all lands within the exterior boundary of the Oakmulgee Ranger District under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as parts of the Talladega National Forest. These latter proclamations combined into the Talladega National Forest lands which had been secured under rehabilitation programs carried on under the projects of the National Recovery Act. One of the purposes of these programs had been to withdraw from cultivation lands which were submarginal for agricultural purposes. The resulting proclaimed unit boundary now includes a sizeable area west of State Highway #5 situated southwest of Centreville and north

of Marion, Alabama. These three presidential acts created the Oakmulgee Ranger District as it exists today, a Forest having a gross area of 421,688 acres, 156,560 acres of which are under government control. Portions of Bibb, Chilton, Dallas, Hale, Perry, and Tuscaloosa Counties are included within the boundaries of the District. The area is under the direct supervision of a District Ranger with headquarters at Centreville, Alabama.

The Oakmulgee District is of rolling topography. Its soils are typical of the Upper Coastal Plains section of Alabama. Most of the land has been farmed at some time but the practice of planting clean cultivated row crops successively over a period of years, coupled with the high erodability of the soil, has resulted in the abandonment of a large part of the tilled area after a comparatively short period of cultivation. Many of these abandoned fields, where an adequate source of seed was available, have reverted to pine forests.

The primary objective of the administration of this area by the Forest Service is the production of timber and other forest products. The forest is composed of mixed pine and hardwood stands and excellent growing conditions exist for valuable pine species. The area is being managed in such a manner as to insure the continuous production of forest products. The annual harvest of trees is being regulated so that cutting will not exceed the amount of timber replaced by growth each year. Many large sales of timber have been made to private timber operators who pay the government a fair stumpage price established by a careful appraisal of the area to be cut. The receipts from these sales are paid into the United States Treasury; however, 25 per cent of the gross income is returned each year to the counties in which the Forest has been established. The division of this money is made on the basis of the acreage of National Forest land in the various counties in which the Forest is located. During fiscal year 1948 approximately \$17,000 were returned to the counties from receipts on sales of government forest products. This annual return can be expected to increase as the area becomes more productive under good forest management.

In order to administer and develop the Oakmulgee Ranger

District, the government has constructed many improvements. Sixty-four miles of improved motorways, 115 miles of telephone line, seven lookout towers, nine dwellings, and numerous other improvements have been built on the District.

Facilities for recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, swimming, and picnicking have been provided as part of the development of the District. The Forest Service and the Alabama Conservation Department have cooperated to establish a 47,000 acre wildlife management of all wildlife species, including regulated hunts when game population permits. A very successful initial deer hunt was held in 1948.

An interesting feature of the wildlife area is Payne Lake, a 120 acre artificial lake established in Hale County in the western part of the District. This lake is being managed under an ingenious plan which provides for the periodic fertilization of small water plants which in turn furnish excellent food for the fish population. Desirable species of game fish are planted in the lake at regular intervals. The results obtained under this type of control have been outstanding. Some of the best fishing to be found in any inland water is now available at Payne Lake. Picnic shelters, fireplaces, tables, a swimming area, and other facilities for outdoor enjoyment are available for public use at Payne Lake. Many people visit the area and use these facilities during the summer months.

It is the task of the Forest Service to protect the Oakmulgee Ranger District from destructive forest fires and all other factors which will prevent healthy tree growth. Plans for increasing the productiveness of the area and providing for regulated harvesting of forest products are also an important part of this Agency's work. The public is encouraged to enjoy the recreational facilities which have been provided and share with the Forest Service the responsibility of protecting and developing this area for the good of all.

TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST:

Shoal Creek Ranger District

The Shoal Creek Ranger District is a part of the Talladega National Forest which was established by Presidential Proclamation on July 17, 1936. At first the portion of this proclaimed area extending from Sylacauga to Piedmont, Alabama and including some 441,000 acres was administered as one unit or ranger district with headquarters at Talladega, Alabama. On October 1, 1945 this large unit was divided into two districts. The northern portion of the area was designated the Shoal Creek Ranger District and placed under the direct supervision of a District Forest Ranger who established his headquarters at Heflin, Alabama.

The gross area of this District is 212,795 acres, 97,899 acres of which are government owned or controlled lands. The Shoal Creek District includes the mountain ranges and rolling hills which constitute the divide between the Coosa and the Tallapoosa River watersheds. It extends from Cheaha Mountain, the highest point in the State of Alabama, northward to Piedmont, Alabama. Portions of Clay, Cleburne, and Calhoun Counties are included within the District boundaries.

The forest is of mixed pine and hardwood species. A wide range of growing conditions exists on the area varying from the dry rocky soils of the mountain tops and ridges to the deep fertile soils of the coves and bottom lands. The composition and vigor of the forest changes with these varying soil types. One of the important functions of a mountain forest is its effect on the control of water. A mountain slope or ridge which supports forest growth serves as a huge sponge to collect and conserve moisture and prevent dangerous water runoff which will result in erosion and floods. For this reason, it is important to maintain the rocky slopes and ridges as forest areas although their contribution in forest products may be small.

During F. Y. 1948, six million board feet of lumber were cut on the Shoal Creek unit. The District is managed in a man-

ner that will insure the continuous production of forest products. The annual harvest of trees is being regulated so that cutting will not exceed the amount of timber replaced by growth each year. Sales of timber are made to private operators who pay the government a fair stumpage price established by a careful appraisal of the area to be cut. The receipts from these sales are paid into the United States Treasury; however, 25 per cent of the gross income is returned each year to the counties in which the Forest is located. The Forest Service spends an additional 10 per cent of the gross returns on roads within the area. This annual return can be expected to increase as the area becomes more productive under good forest management.

The Forest Service has constructed many improvements in order to properly administer and protect the District. Over 115 miles of roads and motorways have been established. A fire detection system consisting of five lookout towers and observatories has been built. These observation points have been carefully selected in order to permit fire lookouts to see all parts of the District. A communication system consisting of 75 miles of telephone lines connects the lookout towers and makes possible immediate contact with organized fire fighting tools. This telephone system is supplemented and extended by a radio network. This radio equipment is capable of sending and receiving messages over considerable distances. Some of the sets are located in towers while others are mobile or portable units which can be mounted in vehicles or carried by fire crews. Many other buildings and improvements have been erected as part of the permanent forest program.

In 1938, the Forest Service and the Alabama Conservation Department, acting jointly, established the Choccolocco Cooperative Wildlife Management Area on the Shoal Creek District. This area of approximately 39,000 acres provides for the planned management of all wildlife species. The first regulated deer hunt was held in 1948.

The Shoal Creek District includes some of the most striking mountain scenery in Alabama. The Skyway Motorway, which

follows the watershed divide for the entire length of the District from Vigo, Alabama to Cheaha Mountain, affords many beautiful vistas. Both Bankhead and Horseblock Fire Towers are located on this road. A picnic shelter, fireplaces, and tables have been provided at the Horseblock Tower site for the use of visitors.

The Forest Service has the responsibility of protecting the Shoal Creek Ranger District from destructive forest fires and all other factors which prevent healthy growth of trees. Plans for increasing the productiveness of the area and providing for the regulated harvest of forest products are also important phases of the Agency's work. The public is encouraged to enjoy the recreational opportunities which are afforded by this forest area and to share with the Forest Service the responsibility of protecting and developing the Forest for the good of all.

TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST:

Talladega Ranger District

The Talladega Ranger District as it exists today is a portion of the Talladega National Forest established by Presidential Proclamation July 17, 1936. For several years the portion of this proclaimed area extending from Piedmont to Sylacauga, Alabama including some 441,000 acres was administered as one Ranger District. On October 1, 1945 this large unit was divided into two Districts and the southern portion was designated the Talladega Ranger District. This District has a gross area of 228,156 acres, 103,518 acres of which are government owned or controlled lands.

This area is under the direct supervision of a District Forest Ranger with headquarters at Talladega, Alabama. The Talladega District includes the mountain ranges and highlands which constitute the divide between the Coosa and Tallapoosa River watersheds. It extends from Cheaha Mountain, the highest point in the State, southward to Sylacauga, Alabama and includes portions of Clay, Cleburne, and Talladega Counties.

The District has a wide range of soils and growing conditions varying from the dry rocky mountain ridges and slopes to fertile coves and bottom lands. The forest is composed of mixed pine and hardwood species.

The primary objective of the administration of this area is the production of forest products. On the poorer sites, on rocky ridges and slopes, it is important that adequate forest cover be maintained in order to prevent excessive water runoff and protect the watersheds from destructive erosion and silting. The forest is being managed to the end that an annual harvest of timber will be possible which will not exceed the amount of material being replaced by growth. This calls for a careful inventory of the timber and studies to determine how much can be cut. From this information, the Foresters who manage the area can plan the harvesting operation to remove the mature or ripe trees. Sales are made to private timber operators who pay the government a fair stumpage price established by an appraisal of the area to be cut. After sale, 25 per cent of all gross returns to the government from these operations is returned to the counties within the Forest for their use. An additional 10 per cent of the gross income is expended by the Forest Service on road work within the counties.

The Forest Service has constructed many improvements on the District to make possible proper administration and protection of the area. A fire detection system consisting of five lookout towers has been built. These lookout points have been carefully selected to permit observers to see all parts of the area. Over 100 miles of telephone line have been constructed. This provides communication between the lookout towers and permits contact with organized fire fighting crews. This telephone communication system is supplemented and extended by a radio network consisting of various types of radio sets capable of both sending and receiving messages. Some of these radio are placed in towers while others are mobile and portable units which can be mounted on vehicles or carried by fire fighters and work crews. Approximately 165 miles of roads and motorways have been established on the area. A Ranger Station, including a

dwelling, office, and warehouse and shop buildings, has been constructed at Talladega, Alabama. Many other buildings and improvements have been provided on the District as part of the forest development program.

The entire fire protection organization is controlled by a central dispatcher located at the Ranger Station in Talladega. This dispatcher determines the location of fires from information furnished to him by the lookouts and dispatches the necessary men, tools, and equipment to bring the fire under control. Special tractor-plow outfits have been developed which are capable of constructing barriers around fires to assist in bringing them quickly under control. These plow units are mounted on trucks which can rapidly transport them to the scene of a fire. The number of forest fires occurring on the Talladega Ranger District each year, while still high, is gradually decreasing. An active program of fire prevention work is being carried on by the District Forest Ranger. The annual loss suffered from man-caused forest fires will decrease as rapidly as better cooperation in the prevention of fires is obtained from local residents and forest users.

The Talladega Ranger District provides some of the most striking mountain scenery to be found in Alabama. The Skyway Motorway, which follows the top of the divide between the two watersheds, is a beautiful scenic route. The Horn Mountain Lookout Tower area is located on this road and has picnic shelters, fireplaces, and tables for the use of people visiting the area. Lake Chinnabee, a twenty-acre artificial lake, was created as one of the projects carried on under the CCC Program. A dam was constructed on Cheaha Creek and the resulting body of water which was impounded is beautifully situated in the rough mountain terrain near Cheaha Mountain. This lake, although still not fully developed, attracts many visitors throughout the year. Game fish are being planted in the lake and with proper management, good fishing can soon be expected.

It is the task of the United States Forest Service to protect the Talladega Ranger District from destructive forest fires and

all other factors which will prevent healthy tree growth. Plans for increasing the productiveness of the area and providing for the regulated harvest of forest products are also an important phase of this Agency's work. The public is encouraged to enjoy the recreational facilities which have been provided and to share with the Forest Service the responsibility of protecting and developing this area for the good of all.



GEN LaFAYETTE ON HIS VISIT TO ALABAMA IN 1825

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO ALABAMA IN 1825

General Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1824-25, spent the early days of April, 1825, in what is the State of Alabama. He entered the Creek Nation, at Fort Mitchell, on the Chattahoochee, in Russell County, traversed the Old Federal Road as far as Mount Meigs, detoured to include the village of Montgomery in his itinerary, and taking the boat here, visited Cahaba, the State Capital, thence proceeded by boat to Mobile.

He was met at Fort Mitchell by General William Taylor, the senior Major-General in the State militia, with two troops of volunteers, the Montgomery troop under command of James Abercrombie, and the Monroe troop under command of Brigadier General Moore. Brigadier General Thomas Woodward was senior brigadier in charge and commanded until the arrival in the Creek Nation. In the reception party, which was compelled to wait several days before the arrival of the Georgians on the bank of the Chattahoochee opposite Fort Mitchell, were, in addition to the military and a large contingent of Indians, many citizens of the new State, among them Bolling Hall, Member of Congress, John Murphy, John D. Bibb, Col. Freeman, Sam Dale, Col. James Johnston and others. The headquarters of the Alabama delegation was at Haynes Crabtree's house, on Big Uchee Creek, three or four miles west of Fort Mitchell.

The Georgians, who had escorted the General through their State, on the arrival at the river turned him over to the Indian delegation, under Chily McIntosh, composed of fifty naked painted warriors, who ferried him across the river, and seizing the sulky in which he rode dragged him to the top of the bank, some eighty yards, and delivered him to the Alabama delegation. Chily McIntosh introduced him to Mr. Hall, who welcomed him to Alabama. John Dandridge Bibb made the principal address of the occasion, and after these formalities they repaired to Fort Mitchell, one mile away, at the top of the hill. A stay of one day was made at Fort Mitchell, when the party proceeded through the Nation, making a two day trip to Lime Creek, then the Alabama state and Creek Indian boundary line.

An Indian ball-play was exhibited for the entertainment of the guest. One hundred warriors mounted on ponies joined the escort and attended them to Line Creek, the commencing point of the white settlement of Alabama.

The first night was spent at the home of Kendall Lewis at Fort Bainbridge on the Russell County line. Mr. Lewis, formerly a Captain in the United States Army, who had married an Indian woman, had amassed some property and entertained in lavish style. They arrived the next evening at Line Creek, which was crossed, and spent the night at the home of Walter B. Lucas, on the present Montgomery-Tuskegee Highway, and about midway between the town of Waugh and Line Creek.

The party left the Lucas home on the morning of April 3, reaching Montgomery early in the day, and were received on Capitol Hill, at the point where the Lafayette School now stands. They were welcomed by Governor Israel Pickens who had come up from Cahaba, the State capital, and the greatest concourse of people ever assembled in Montgomery up to that time. The Montgomery delegation was headed by Colonel Arthur Hayne, a soldier of the war of 1812. A day spent in Montgomery was followed by a ball that evening at Freeney's tavern which occupied the southwest corner of Tallapoosa and Commerce streets. At two o'clock on the following morning the party embarked on the Steamboat Henderson down the Alabama River, arriving that night at Cahaba. The official entertainment by the State took place here, and among the guests at the banquet tendered the General, were a number of his countrymen whom political events had caused to leave France, and who now were a part of the colony at Demopolis, in later years referred to as the Vine and Olive Colony.

From Cahaba the steamer carrying the party proceeded to Claiborne and another reception was given him there. They arrived at Mobile on the 7th of April, where he was most cordially received. He was welcomed at Claiborne by Mr. Dellett, and at Mobile by Mr. Garrow. Mr. Webb welcomed him in the name of the State, though the governor had a part in the

program. He remained in Mobile only one day. From there he proceeded to New Orleans.

Anticipating his visit to America, the Alabama legislature by a joint resolution approved December 24, 1824, memorialized him to visit this State. His journey through the state was marked with enthusiasm on the part of the Indians, and the observations of his secretary, who kept a journal of the trip, are most interesting, and is a valuable contribution to our history of that time.

The factual account of LaFayette's visit to Alabama is interesting but for a more intimate and colorful picture one must examine the Israel Pickens correspondence in the Department of Archives and History.¹

A new U. S. Battleship "The Brandywine", named in honor of the Revolutionary battle in which Gen. LaFayette was wounded while fighting for American independence, was sent to France to bring him to this country as the guest of honor not only of the nation but of every individual State at that time in the Union. He arrived in New York and visited the Northern and New England states during 1824. The legislature of Alabama passed a resolution inviting him to visit this State. Governor Pickens wrote to Alabama's representatives in Washington, including Senator William Rufus King, to confer with the General as to the probable time of his arrival here and committees were appointed to make plans at every point where he was expected to stop, including Montgomery, Selma, Cahaba, then the capital of the State, Claiborne and Mobile.

Stirring paragraphs were furnished the newspapers with the view of arousing the feelings and exciting the curiosity of the citizens. Companies of State Militia were delegated to escort the General upon his arrival at Fort Mitchell and at other points. Gen. Thomas W. Farrar was sent as a special mes-

¹Original in possession of descendants of Samuel Pickens, Alabama, and Gen. William Lenoir, North Carolina.

senger to Augusta, Ga., to present the Legislature's invitation to LaFayette and the Governor's letter of welcome.

Original Record, P. 42

State of Alabama,

Executive Department

Cahawba Decr. 25th 1824

Major General LaFayette

Sir,

In behalf of the State of Alabama, and in compliance with the unanimous Resolution of the Legislature thereof, I have the honor to invite you to favor the State with a visit, and to afford to its citizens the felicity of testifying to you personally the grateful respect which they feel for the most distinguished benefactor of the Republic living.

I present you with the Legislature Resolve as the best expression of the wishes of that body, and of the feelings of their constituents.

Never on any occasion of my life have I enjoyed so valued an honour as that now afforded me, of being the medium of communicating to you the sentiments of my fellow citizens.

Although this new State has only within a very few years been admitted into the family of American Republics, and but recently indeed has the territory it occupies emerged from a wilderness; yet its inhabitants are the immediate descendants of your companions in the great first struggle for liberty: And they are not insensible that most of the soil they inhabit, & the valuable priviledges they enjoy from a portion of the patrimonial inheritance then achieved.

Altho' our infant institutions hae not sufficiently matured to promise you that animating display of the monuments of the arts which you have witnessed with gratification in some of the Elder Sister States; yet of one truth I assure you that no where will the veteran friends of liberty and of man receive a more cordial and united Welcome.

I have appointed our worthy fellow citizen Major Genl. Thomas W. Farrar, as a special delegate to wait on you, and who will understand your pleasure in relation to the subject of this address. He will also confer with you as to the most convenient time at which you may find it agreeable to honor our wishes.

I am Sir, with sentiments of veneration and respect

Your most obedient Humble Sert.

Israel Pickens

There were living in Alabama many Revolutionary soldiers whose ardor at seeing their old comrade at arms was unrestrained. A carriage drawn by four white horses followed by other vehicles containing members of the official party, mounted militia, Indians on horses and a miscellaneous company of people who fell in line along the route formed the cortege from the Georgia line. So great a portion of the way led through an uninhabited Indian country that refreshments and other supplies were transmitted to suitable places of deposit for comfortable accomodation. This dreary road was thus for the moment cheered with comfort and with plenty.

The Governor ordered a band with French horns or bugles, mounted, to play for the party from Lime Creek into Montgomery.

The women of Montgomery placed their finest heirloom furniture at the disposal of the tavern where the hero was to stay, including bedroom and other pieces with handsome draperies. To this day their descendants proudly identify among their possessions the bed in which LaFayette slept, the sideboard from which wines were served to him, the table at which he ate. Silk dresses worn by the ladies who attended the LaFayette ball was preserved in old cedar chests along with fans and party bags.

One of Alabama's gifted poets, a great-great-niece of Margaret Carpenter Newman, the late Margaret O'Brien Davis of Birmingham, commemorated the LaFayette ball with the following touching poem.

¹See beaded bag in the LaFayette display case in the French room, Department of Archives and History marked: 'Beaded bag used by Miss Margaret Carpenter, of Montgomery, when she led the ball with General LaFayette, April 3, 1825, at the old Freeney's Tavern, located at the corner of the present Commerce and Tallapoosa Streets. This bag was presented to the Alabama State Department of Archives and History by Miss Carpenter's great-great-niece, Mrs. Bossie OBrien Hundley Bear, formerly of Montgomery, now of Black Mountain, N. C., June 27, 1946. Miss Carpenter married Dr. Henry Newman, of Lowndes County, a well known Baptist minister of his day.'

WHEN GRANDAUNT DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE

(By Margaret E. O'Brien-Davis)

To a cedar chest in a shadowy hall,
Past a door unopened for many a year;
Thro' cobwebs, a film and dust over all,
Great-grandaunt's namesake has wandered here;
And vandal youth's unsparing hand
Turns quick the cover and back the lid,
Unties each tape and canvas band,
With little ruth for the secrets hid.

Like restless heart or a soul disturbed,
Or perhaps the past rude set astir,
A perfume comes as of roses herbed,
With perhaps a hint of lavender.
Young fingers deftly shake out folds
Of silks and satins and rare brocades,
And a mantle aflame with reds and golds
That never a modern weaver made.

Rosetted slippers and silken hose,
And a broken fan with its sticks of pearl
That long has forgot 'twas meant to close,
Since its owner bade its plumes unfurl.
And last of all is a flowered gown
On a faded paper— 'Margaret
Wore this when she danced at Wyndham town,
At the governor's ball, with LaFayette."

A line— and the years are spanned in a breath
And the petticoat falls to the dusty floor,
And the grandaunt long asleep in death
Floats into my dreams a girl once more.
Aristocrat to her finger tips,
Clad in the gown with its riot of bloom,
Her grave sweet eyes and her tender lips
The bravest things in the shadowy room.

Each flower is bright in the rich brocade;
Nor rent nor stain in the priceless lace,
And a smile too tender and grave to fade,
Like a benison lights the fresh fair face,
And tucked in her breast is a yellow glove,
Too large for any but cavalier,
But small enough for a token of love
That love itself has hushed to fear.

Back to the past the vision pales
And denser the shadows by contrast grow,
But I sit by the chest with its cobweb veils
And dream of this Margaret of long ago,
For a glove has dropped from the corsage gay—
But never its mate— and it tells me all—
And I know why she put the dress away
She wore that night at the governor's ball.

Published in *Alkahest*, December, 1897, Vol. , No. 4.

Two steamboats, the *Henderson* and the *Balize*, had been sent up from Mobile to Montgomery, to carry the General, the Governor and others down the river. A number of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the party on board the steamboat, *Fanny*. All went aboard their respective boats at an early hour in the morning after attending the ball in Montgomery.

Tuesday morning early, the party anchored off Selma where many citizens of that village and vicinity called on board and were introduced to the guest. After a short delay the squadron proceeded and reached Cahaba about ten o'clock.

Lavish entertainment had been arranged in the General's honor at Cahaba, including a barbecue "free to all who will come and partake," a ball at night and a reception for the general public.

At Claiborne the party went to the Court House which was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the General was introduced to the crowded assembly of ladies and other citizens. He had encountered delays all along his route before reaching Alabama and felt that he must hurry along to other States on his itinerary. The ball that had been arranged in his honor had to be cancelled. However, a public dinner was given in his honor.

Mobile at the time was only a small village of a few hundred people but it had made elaborate plans for the great Frenchman's entertainment. At one time the committee proposed to secure a furnished residence and place carriages at the disposal of the General and his suite and to install in the house

servants and adequate supplies for the party's comfort. However, records indicate that the party was put up at the hotel. The program for the banquet and toasts had been prepared well in advance.

Governor Pickens had written the Mobile committee well in advance that the State would assist in bearing the expense of the General's entertainment and did so, but his correspondence shows that a member of the committee who had heard of the proposal wrote the Chief Executive: "I do hope that there is not a man in Alabama that would be base enough to receive a cent of emolument for the performance of so pleasing a duty."

Before leaving Mobile the Governor delivered the nation's guest into the care of the civil and military escort from New Orleans who had been at Mobile waiting for the visitors. Very handsome entertainments were provided for a parting festival. The Louisiana party had come on a fine steamboat, the *Natchez*, to conduct the guests to New Orleans. On board this vessel off Mobile Point the Governor and his attending escort took their leave after an affecting exchange of good will and good wishes.

On his return up the river after LaFayette had been turned over to the Louisiana delegation for his New Orleans journey, the Governor wrote an account of the General's visit to a member of the General William Lenoir family of Yadkin Valley, N. C., whose daughter, Patsy, Governor Pickens had married when he was a member of Congress before coming to Alabama and who had died two years previous to LaFayette's visit to the State.

Steamboat Fanny

On the B. Warrior returning from Mobile

April 18th 1825.

My dear Sir¹

I am returning from a most gratifying rout which has fallen to my lot to be obliged officially to take in receiving & conducting our great patriarch of liberty through this State. I have not seen my little boys for about four weeks. I hope to reach home to-night, & to give you all that concerns me or them by tomorrow's mail.

¹His brother-in-law, Gen Edmund Jones.

While waiting the regular but tedious march of this vessel around the bends of this winding little river I cannot adopt a better expedient to check impatience than by giving you a brief view of the journey of Lafayette in Alabama.

An invitation was given our guest conformably to a legislative resolve, which he accepted in very pleasing terms; At Chatahoochee our State boundary I had him received by a delegation of our most respectable citizens, who attended him through the Indian country to Montgomery (formerly the 10 mile bluff below Fort Jackson) where I received him. From Chatahoochee also a military escort of two fine troops of neatly uniformed cavalry commanded by a Maj. Gen. with his suit & other Genl & field Officers accompanied our guest. Three elegant carriages also, one of white drawn by four elegant greys & about 20 outriding attendants were sent to Chatahoochee in which the guest, his son & secretary, were carried. Beds, furniture, provisions & refreshments were transported for accommodation in the Indian country, & deposited at proper points on the road.

On the arrival at Line Creek (the Indian boundary) many General, field & staff officers met, among whom part of my own military family, and an immense cavalcade of citizens from the adjoining Counties assembled & formed a procession & continued to Montgomery. Here on a very high eminence¹ commanding a view of the thriving village & many miles of surrounding country, farms &c two very spacious tents were erected—between them a civic arch, decorated with evergreens, flowers &c. The first tent, through which the guest was conducted after alighting, was filled with the beauty of the country. In the second were seated the civil magistracy & committees of citizens I had nominated to aid in the reception. At the arch I received & addressed him on behalf of the State, & received his reply—When after being introduced to the citizens &c, I took him in my carriage & the procession continued through the town to the quarters provided for him & myself.

After enjoying the festivities of Montgomery, a great dinner, ball &c, we embarked in a steam boat, other steam boats attended to transport civil & military escorts & ladies.

At Cahaba where we next stopped great parade was made & dinners, balls &c repeated. At Claiborne the same, and at Mobile a still more brilliant reception was given, 300 ladies attended the ball & a still greater number of gentlemen, illuminations of houses, vessels in the harbor &c. Here a committee of citizens from Louisiana with military escort, with a very large steam boat from N. Orleans, met us to receive our guests. We proceeded to Mobile point 30 miles down the bay, being the last point of our territory, where a corps of Engineers have been stationed, & fortifications are erected by the U. S. Here again splendid entertainments were provided. Here the civil & military citizens attending with me took our

¹The capitol hill of today.

leave of our guest after delivering him a farewell address & receiving a most affectionate answer. I am just now returning & almost home from the grand frolic.

I consider this a very fortunate occurrence which has given me occasion to be the fellow traveller & host of one of the first men that ever graced and adorned the human family In private life & as a companion he is not less valuable & worthy than in his exalted publick character. He is gone & our prayers are with him.

But I am near my landing point.

Greenwood, Apr 19th at home

Here I arrived last night meet at the gate by my two fine boys very glad to see me. They are & have been well. My brother William is also here & has been mostly during my absence.

I met one loss which was not unexpected when I left home, the negro girl, Til, (daughter of Esther) after a long lingering illness died about 10 days ago. Her complaint had terminated in nervous fever.

Please give my love to all friends and be so kind as to continue to let me hear from you & them. It is not only gratifying to myself, but my little boys take an uncommon interest in hearing from you. They came up and listen attentively to every letter I receive from you.

Your friend & brother

Israel Pickens

P. S. I found your esteemed letter of the 4th March on reaching home enclosing Julia's first epistle to which I have enclosed an answer.

We have all got nearly well of the Presidential election. But many continue much hurt with Mr Clay, and it will be very good fortune for him if he entirely survives censure. For me I am satisfied with the main election.

Genl. Edmond Jones, Postmaster
Free

Greensboro Ala.
19th April 1825

Fort Defiance
Wilkes County
North Carolina

(From Gov. Pickens)

¹Greenwood was the name of his Greene (now Hale) County plantation. After his wife's death the Governor sent his little daughter, Julia, to the Lenoir family in North Carolina but his two young sons remained with him.

HISTORIC SPOTS IN ALABAMA

Autauga County.—Created by the Legislature, November 30, 1818, formed from Montgomery County, and enlarged December 13, 1820.¹ Court was held temporarily at Jackson's Mill on the Autauga Creek. Commissioners were named by the Legislature to select a permanent site and to build a suitable Court House, jail and pillory. The town of Washington at the mouth of Autauga Creek, and on the site of the Indian village of Atagi, was chosen as the County seat. Another group of commissioners appointed by the Legislature changed the seat to a place called Kingston, which was more centrally located. Finally in 1868 the Legislature removed the County seat to Prattville and Kingston became a deserted village. The location of these two early Court House towns comprise historic sites. The territory of the County was inhabited by the Alibamo Indians, whose villages were located along the Alabama River. Opil 'Lako was an Upper Creek town but the location is not known. Arrows and spear points of flint are found in several sections but in no place in sufficient quantities to suggest existence of workshop sites. During the Creek War, 1813-14, Dutch Bend became a place of refuge for the Creeks after their defeat at the Holy Ground. The family home of Alabama's first historian, Albert J. Pickett, located two miles west of the town of Autaugaville, on the north side of Alabama Highway 14, has been marked.

Baldwin County.—Created by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, December 21, 1809, the third County formed in what is now Alabama. Its territory was taken from Washington County. At the advent of the French, in the seventeenth century, Mobilian Indians were found settled on the east side of the Mobile River in the northern part of the County. About 1715 Bienville settled the Taensa Indians on Tensas River where they remained until 1764, when they followed the French across the Mississippi River. The area was used as a common hunting ground by the contiguous tribes. Mounds and numerous shell banks found along the Gulf Coast, Mobile Bay and the river

banks are sufficient witness of occupancy by a prehistoric population. Aboriginal mounds are found on Mobile, Perdido and Bon Secour Bays, on Tensas, Battle and Fish Rivers and on the islands and bayous along the Gulf Coast, as well as on some of the large creeks flowing through the inland plantations. Burial mounds are found near Josephine and on Perdido Bay; a burial mound on Bear Point; burial mounds and sites on Tensas River; burial mounds one mile from the mouth of Perdido Bay and a half mile inland; a large mound, forty feet high is located near a creek on the McMillan place, eight miles from Stockton; mounds at and above Stockton on the Tensas River on the plantation of Major Robert Farmer, British Commandant; a mound fifty feet high, the largest in that section, on an island at Battle Creek. Mounds are also found on Simpson Island, and near Starke's Wharf, near Fish River and on Serymour's Bluff. Shell banks and shell heaps containing aboriginal remains, are found on an island at the mouth of Mobile River; on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, one mile from Point Clear; on the east bank of Tensas River, near old Blakeley. Extensive banks are found near Gasque on Bon Secour Bay; deposits at Blakeley; on Bon Secour River and at Strong's Bayou. These heaps are in the nature of kitchen middens and in most cases contain pottery and broken artifacts.

Many historical events have taken place in the County in connection with the three European countries who were active in the area prior to our times, France, England and Spain. The locality is inseparably associated with two great Indian tribes, the Alibamos and Creeks. The first American settlements in the County were made on Lake Tensas and on Tensas River, mostly by Tory families which migrated from Georgia and South Carolina during the American Revolution. Fort Morgan, originally Fort Bowyer, is famous in Alabama history, especially through Confederate events. It is now the site of a State Park.

Near Tensas Lake the Fort Mims Massacre took place. The Baldwin County Historical Society has already marked a number of historical sites in the County.

Barbour County.—This County lies in the southeastern part

of Alabama. By the treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9, 1814, the Creeks ceded all the country south of a line running east from Wetumpka, in Elmore County, to the Chattahoochee River, a few miles below Eufaula. The County was named in honor of James Barbour, a distinguished Virginian, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives and author of the anti-duelling laws, Governor of Virginia and later Secretary of War. The County abounds in aboriginal history, here being located many of the Lower Creek towns, among them Tamali, Burgess Towns, Yufalo, Okeeteyohni, and many others. There are many Indian mounds about the County. The Indian uprising in 1836 caused the settlers to build two forts, Fort Browder, near White Oak and another near Eufaula. Two Indian battles were fought within the confines of the County, one at Hobdy's Bridge and one upstream, from Hobdy's Bridge on Pea River.

Williamston, an extinct town, was the first settled community in Barbour County. It was situated in the Southern part of the County, on the headwaters of the Choctawhatchee River known in 1818, as Beachamp's Store, later as Williamston. It was on the road of the old Fort Gaines to Louisville mail route. It was the first county seat. Clayton was settled in 1818, as a trading post, by Daniel Lewis. In 1833 it was chosen as the County seat. Eufaula, the principal town in the County was first settled in 1813, soon became an important trading post and by 1835 was a village of considerable size. Between 1837 and 1843 it was called Irwinton in honor of Gen. William Irwin of neighboring Henry County. The name was changed to Eufaula, meaning "high bluff" in 1843, for the Indian town of Yufala which was located near by. In Eufaula and the eastern section of the County there are located many beautiful and historical antebellum homes, notably the Eli Shorter home and the J. T. Kendall Home in Eufaula, the Comer home at Comer, the Clayton home at Clayton, and many others.

There were a number of Indian towns in Barbour County. Burgess' Towns, were named for a white trader. These towns were located in the northern section of the County along the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. Kawaiki was on the

Cowikee Creek at its junction with the Chattahoochee River. The word signifies "water carrying place". Okeeteyohni, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, eight miles south of Eufaula is now known as Prospect Bluff. It was a Lower Creek town, the inhabitants doing considerable farming. The chief of the village was Onus Hadjo and the town was spread out eight miles along the river. Many of the Indian inhabitants had Negro slaves given to them by British agents for their service during the Revolutionary War and were called "King's Gifts".

Tamali, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, seven miles north of Ocheesee Bluff was a Lower Creek town of great antiquity, inhabited by a Hitchiti tribe, meaning "Totem Clan", living among the Creeks.

Yufala on the west bank of Chattahoochee River, three miles above the present City of Eufaula, was a Lower Creek town of considerable importance. Its Chief was Tustunuggee, a very important Indian of the period. The ruins of this town are still visible. Three miles northeast of Eufaula at St. Frances Bend on the Chattahoochee River are the remains of a town of considerable size, the name of which has not been discovered. There are a number of Indian mounds in the County. Two miles east of Eufaula there are several domiciliary mounds of red clay. On the north side of Williams Lake, one half mile from Upper Frances Crossing on the Chattahoochee River, four miles south of Eufaula, there is a large mound. Four miles south of Clayton there are two mounds each about fifteen feet high and about fifty feet in diameter at the base, located about forty yards apart.

Bibb County.—Situated near the central part of the State, Bibb County is bounded by Jefferson, Shelby, Chilton, Perry, Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties. It was created by the Territorial Legislature, February 28, 1818, with the name of Cahaba for the Cahaba River which traverses it from north to south. The name was changed to Bibb on December 4, 1820, honoring William Wyatt Bibb, Alabama's Territorial Governor and first State Governor. The Falls of Cahaba, now Centerville, was designated as the County seat on December 17, 1819, having been the temporary County seat prior to that date. The territory of the

County lay in both Creek and Choctaw country. There were no Choctaw villages within the limits of the County and only two Creek towns. Near the Chilton County line at the present mining town of Briarfield, there was located an Indian village. On the east side of the Cahaba River one and one-half miles above the influx of Shades Creek, there was the site of an Upper Creek village. Neither of these towns are known to modern history.

Penootaw village was located on the east side of the Cahaba River about three miles above Centerville. The Creek name "Pin Hote" in Muscogee means "Turkey Town".

Briarfield Furnace and Six Mile are located ten miles northeast of Centerville, the present County seat, on State Highway 25. Within an area of six miles there were a number of iron furnaces built prior to 1850, the first of which was known as Briarfield. It was built by Edward Mahan, son of J. Mahan, one of the first settlers of the County. In 1851 specimens of iron from its forges were sent to Sydenham (England) Exposition where it won first prize over charcoal iron from many parts of the world. The furnaces rendered valuable assistance to the Confederacy and on April 2, 1865, were destroyed by Wilson's Raiders of the Federal Army. The next year they were seized as contraband, reorganized and rebuilt with the new name Strother Furnace. On account of the financial panic in 1873, the furnaces were closed and came into the possession of T. J. Peters who remodeled them and built a large nail factory, coke ovens and masher. The owners of the mines and furnaces in the area expected it to be a large iron production center but improved methods of smelting the cheaper mined red ore halted the development at that place.

Blount County.—Lying in the northeastern section of the State is bounded by Cullman and Marshall on the north, by Etowah and St. Clair on the east, by Jefferson on the south and on the west by Walker and Cullman Counties. It was created by the Alabama Territorial Legislature, February 7, 1818, and was named in honor of Governor Willis G. Blount of Tennessee, who was Governor of that State at the time of the Creek Indian War, 1813-14, and gave the settlers of the Alabama Territory much

sympathy and support. The business of the County was transacted at the house of Major Kelly in Jones Valley near the present City of Birmingham, until December 1820, when Blountsville was chosen as the permanent County seat, which however, was removed in 1889 to Oneonta.

Several Indian mounds and village sites have been found throughout the County though none can be positively identified by name. An early Creek village, Bear Meat, was settled about the cabin of a trader with the Indians who was called "Bear Meat" due to the fact that he sold the meat of that animal. This village was located at the present Blountsville on the Tuscaloosa-Huntsville road. An unidentified Indian town was located near the present Royal Community. In the same vicinity there is another unidentified Indian village site on which several stone implements have been found.

There is an extensive mound near the present Brooksville on the old Cherokee reservation but its history is unknown. There are several mounds in Murphree's Valley. Other unidentified mounds in the County are located in the triangle of Locust fork of the Warrior River; an extensive mound is in Blountsville Valley near the Mulberry fork, a short distance from Blountsville and in Brown's Valley there are several unidentified Indian mounds. There are several mounds in the vicinity northeast of Mulberry fork, between Little River and Duck Creek.

At Yielding's Ferry there was an old fortification enclosing nearly one half acre, the ruins of which are still visible. This is believed to be an early pioneer fortification.

Three miles north of Blount Springs there is located a very famous cave, known as Bangor Cave. Croup's, fifteen miles south of Blountsville, is an aboriginal burial cave, in which skeletons, wooden troughs, bark matting and copper objects have been found. In another cave near Village Springs, in the extreme southern part of the County, there have been found skeletons, pottery, etc. A short distance west of the Black Warrior River, on U. S. Highway 31, about thirty-three miles north of

Birmingham, is located Blount Springs, formerly a great summer resort for Southerners, the springs noted for the curative properties of the water. People flocked there during the yellow fever epidemic in the summer of 1868, and until recent years it continued to be a popular health resort. There are a sulphur, white, red and black and arsenic springs there. The famous old Duffie Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1869 and replaced in 1877.

Bullock County.—This County lies in the southeastern section of Alabama and is bounded by Montgomery, Macon, Russell, Barbour and Pike Counties. It was created by the State Legislature on December 5, 1866. The Chunnenugee Ridge separates the County into two main topographical divisions. While evidence of aboriginal occupancy is found in a few instances there are no positive locations of Indian towns or villages. Tchona Nagi, which means "high ridge" was evidently in this locality. In the Creek uprising in 1836, an engagement was fought at the present location of Midway, then called Five Points. There was a Lower Creek town just south of the Central of Georgia Railroad near Suspension called Chananigi. Chunnenugee Camp Ground and Chunnenugee Ridge derive their names from this town. Ten miles from Union Springs, on property of J. H. Felder, there is a group of small mounds and a large burial mound. Excavations were made into this mound during the larger part of the nineteenth century. The skeleton of an Indian warrior and a horse were discovered. The relative positions indicated that the warrior had been buried on the horse. The buckskin garments of the burial were well enough preserved to be recognized as such. Four miles east of the Fitzpatrick settlement, south of Hobdy's Bridge, and about seven or eight miles from Williams settlement there is an old fort of unknown origin built of logs, probably built during the Indian uprising in 1836 for the protection of the settlers prior to the removal of the Indians to the West. The remains of the old breastwork, locally known as Fort Coffee, were visible until recently.

Three Notch Road, an early military road from Pensacola to Fort Mitchell passes through the County.

Butler County.—Located in the south-central section of the

State, is bounded by Lowndes, Wilcox, Covington, Conecuh and Monroe Counties. It was created by the State Legislature on December 13, 1819. The name of the County as originally proposed was Fairfield but upon final passage of the Act was given the name of Butler, honoring Captain William Butler, soldier of the Creek War and an early settler of the County who was killed by roaming Indians on March 20, 1818. The first County business was transacted at Fort Dale but on December 24, 1821, Buttsville, now Greenville, was chosen the County seat where it has since remained. The County has some aboriginal history although there are no evidences of any considerable town sites. Mounds, however, are found scattered throughout the County. From the evidences found, such as bones and personal objects, they were indicative of having been used as burial mounds. Immigration was checked by Indian disturbances during 1818, at which time the early settlers built several forts for protection from marauding Indians who resented the appropriation of their lands. During 1818, there occurred the Oglesby and the Butler massacres and other depredations were committed. The Indians were driven from the area in the fall of 1818, the settlers returned to their homes and other settlers came into the County. One half mile north of Forest Home on Breastwork Creek, a group of mounds was formerly reported. Above Steen's Ford near the Crempot Springs, a burial mound was formerly reported. On Cedar Creek below Sixteenth Bridge, there is a burial mound. On Long Creek, in the Bennett settlement, two burial mounds are reported. On Pigeon Creek, on Lovett B. Wilson's plantation, there are two burial mounds, about four feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. On the banks of Persimmon Creek there are several mounds. On the farm of H. C. Smith, one-fourth mile from the southeastern corner of the County there is a burial mound.

Fifteen miles west of Greenville on Alabama Highway 10, Fort Bibb was built in 1818, by the settlers of the vicinity for protection against the roving bands of marauding Indians. The fort was named in honor of Territorial Governor William Wyatt Bibb. The fort was occupied by settlers nearly the whole year of 1818, before the Indian disturbances were quelled and the In-

dians driven from the County. There is a marker on the site of the old fort.

Five and a half miles north of Greenville on U. S. Highway 31, on the property of J. F. Rogers, there was a wooden stockage built in 1818, by Col. Same Dale and settlers of the vicinity for protection against roving bands of Indians. It was located on the Old Federal Road. One of the original buildings of the fort constructed of nine by twelve inch hand sawed timbers, has been moved about one-half mile to the home of J. T. Rogers and is in use as a barn. There is a marker on the site of the old fort.

Five and a half miles north and two miles west of Greenville, Fort Gay was erected by Thomas Gary for the purpose of collecting fees from the settlers as they would come in for protection. The people became dissatisfied with paying Gary for staying in his fort and they decided to build another. Col. Sam Dale immediately put them to work building Fort Dale about two miles from Fort Gary.

Near Butler Springs, four miles east of Fort Bibb and fifteen miles west of Greenville the Butler massacre occurred. On March 20, 1818, one week after the Oglesby massacre, William P. Gardner, Daniel Shaw and John Hinson, in company with Captain William Butler and Captain James Saffold, set out from Fort Bibb to carry an important message to Fort Dale. They were well armed and travelled on the trail along Pine Barren Creek. When about four miles away from Fort Dale they were fired upon by a band of Indians under Savannah Jack. Gardner and Shaw were immediately killed. Butler and Hinson were wounded and thrown from their horses, but the latter regained his seat and hurried back to the fort. A detachment was sent out the next day by Col. Dale. Because of continued disturbances, the people stayed in or near the fort during the greater part of 1818. During the fall of that year the Indians had either withdrawn, or had been driven from the region and all the families returned to their homes.

About three miles below where Fort Dale was afterwards built and about two and a half miles north of Greenville, on the

night of March 13, 1818, a party of Indians attacked the home of William Oglesby in which, at the time, were Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby and four children with their visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Stroud and child, and killed or wounded all except Mr. Stroud who escaped from the house and Mrs. Stroud who by the help of a dog which fearlessly fought for her life, managed to escape to a cave nearby where she hid in a high switchcane through the night. The following morning the neighbors visited the place, and found Mr. Oglesby and four children dead, Mrs. Oglesby and two small daughters although scalped and tomahawked were still alive. The living were well cared for among the settlers until Sam Dale sent an escort from Fort Claiborne to take them to Monroe County. Mrs. Stroud died on the way, and one daughter expired after reaching Claiborne. The other daughter recovered from her wounds and lived many years in Butler County. Mrs. Oglesby lived and married Mr. Stroud.

On the Old Federal Road at Fort Dale there was located in 1820 a stage stop. Two miles below Greenville on the Old Federal Road was located an early inn and stage stop called Price's Tavern. There was an early stage stop on the Federal Road at Greenville known as the Taylor House.

(To be continued)



MISS JULIA TUTWILER

MISS JULIA STRUDWICK TUTWILER¹

Alabama's Most Eminent Woman Educator

Author State Song

By Marie Bankhead Owen

If it is true that "An institution is the lengthened shadow of a man," as by Emerson's estimate, then truly does the shadow of Miss Julia Tutwiler extend from Alabama's

"Southern shore where groweth
By the sea thy orange tree,
To thy northern vale where floweth
Deep and true thy Tennessee."

The whole scope of education for women in that State that stands first in the list of States, has been colored and stamped by the influence of this great and good woman.

There will come a day when her native State will claim Julia Tutwiler with the same pride that Francis Willard is claimed by New York. Harriet Beecher Stowe by Connecticut, and Dorothy Lynde Dix, the philanthropist, by Maine. She will go down in the annals of education, of prison reform, in authorship as the State's First Woman.

When the names of those men who have made the laws of Alabama shall have perished from the memory of man the name of Julia Tutwiler will be remembered with praise, because she has written the State's song—"Alabama!"

It was Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun who wrote the Marquis of Montrose: "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."

Her Famous Song

There is not another State that has a song comparable to that written by the maker of our ballads, the song that is known by

the heart of every child in the public and private schools of the State, and will be handed down to posterity for generations to come.

“Alabama, Alabama,
We will aye be true to thee!”

When those men, and alas, those women a few years ago, accused of crime, held innocent by the law until adjudged guilty by a jury of their peers, were thrown into prison, and the larger part of them afterwards turned loose after trial, they shivered in cold cells, or iron cages. They lacked for the common decencies of civilization. They suffered, and there was no hand to save them from their fate. Ever since the State had been created it had been thus.

Whose was the voice to plead that there might be better conditions? Was it the voice of a law giver? No! It was the voice of a woman who was compassionate, and who, following the commands of the Savior, visited them that were in prison. It was the voice, the familiar and the beloved voice, of Julia Tutwiler that plead!

From her work in behalf of better jails, for it was upon the basis of the harrowing facts laid before the legislature by Miss Tutwiler that jail reform was effected, she entered upon a crusade for better conditions among the prisoners in the convict camps and mines. Her efforts in this direction gained for her the soubriquet by Bishop Fitzgerald of “Angel of the Stockades.”

Born In Tuskaloosa

More than a century ago on August 15, 1841, Alabama’s “First Woman,” Julia Stradwick Tutwiler, was born in and by an interesting coincidence, in the same house in which Bishop Vincent was born a few years previous. Through the efforts of Miss Tutwiler, the latter fact has been commemorated with a marble tablet, and no doubt posterity will, in like manner, erect another memorial upon the spot in honor of Miss Tutwiler, herself.

Dr. Henry Tutwiler, founder of Green Springs School, called in its day the "Rugby of the South," was her father, and her mother was Julia Ashe, descendant of the Ashe and Strudwick families of North Carolina.

Dr. Tutwiler was the first M. A. of the University of Virginia, and the first Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Alabama. He was the college mate of Edgar Allen Poe, and in the library of the University of Virginia there is a marble bust of each of these former students.

It was under her father's training that Miss Tutwiler received her fundamental instruction.

Went to Vassar

She later attended, for two years, a boarding school in Philadelphia, conducted by a Parisian family. French was the language of the household and the school, the recitations in most subjects being conducted wholly in that language. At a later period she went to Vassar College and remained there during the greater part of its opening year in order to familiarize herself with the workings of the higher order of Northern colleges. During the last part of her stay at Vassar, Miss Tutwiler was given charge of several French and German classes. She afterwards taught for many years, partly in Greensboro, but mostly in her father's school at Greene Springs.

During a year of rest, spent in Lexington, Va., Miss Tutwiler took private lessons in Greek and Latin, from the professors of those branches in Washington and Lee University, in order to learn the most approved and latest methods of pronunciation and instruction in these studies. At the close of this course of study, she received from Professor Harris a certificate of her ability to teach successfully.

Miss Tutwiler afterward traveled over the continent of Europe, and settled for three years in a German seminary where she both studied and taught. During this time she passed two rigid

German examinations, and received after each a diploma from the Prussian Board of Education.

During the five years following her return from Germany, she taught in the Tuscaloosa Female College, with the exception of one scholastic year, most of which she spent in Paris.

Goes To Livingston

In the fall of 1881 Miss Julia Strudwick Tutwiler became, with Dr. Carlos G. Smith, co-principal of the Livingston Female Academy. At that time the school comprised a collegiate, an intermediate and a primary department. She entered upon her duties with a splendid and unusual preparation.

The next year the Legislature made the school one of the State's training schools for teachers. An early catalogue states:

"The State Legislature of 1882-3 made to the girls of Alabama the first and only gift which the women of this State, or, it is believed, the women of any Southern State, up to that time, had received from a State or Federal Treasury, by empowering the directors of Livingston Academy to establish in connection with that school, an institution for giving Normal Instruction to girls desiring to become teachers in this State."

To carry out this object, a yearly appropriation was made of \$2,000 for paying the literary tuition of Normal pupils, and \$500 for the purchase of school appliance.

On account of ill health Dr. Smith resigned his position and was succeeded by Major J. W. A. Wright. A few years later Miss Tutwiler was made president of the school. The old Livingston Female Academy was incorporated on January 15, 1840, and began its career under the new name, Alabama Normal School, September 1883.

The Legislature in the fall of 1900 put the Normal Colleges of the State on the same footing, giving to each a yearly appro-

priation of \$7,500. The college became co-educational. The annual appropriation was afterwards increased to \$10,000 and by the Legislature of 1907 to \$15,000.

Annual Excursion

"A Unique feature of the school," says Mrs. I. M. E. Blantin in her book on the higher education of southern women is the "Annual excursion." During the winter of 1881 the plan of school excursions was inaugurated by sending the first to the Atlanta Exposition. The success of the trip caused Miss Tutwiler to decide in favor of an annual trip if a sufficient number of the patrons desired it for their daughters. Almost the whole school visited the New Orleans Expositions. In 1887 a party visited Washington City. The graduating class of 1895 decided to receive their diplomas in their school uniform and to devote the money usually expended upon graduating clothes to the educational excursion. They visited Tuskegee during commencement week, met many distinguished Alabamians, and visited places of interest, then on to Birmingham, where they visited the rolling mills, furnaces and other places of interest, then to Chattanooga Lookout Mountain, and Monteagle, where they spent two weeks keeping house for themselves in the cottage belonging to Miss Tutwiler. The necessary cost of these excursions was \$25.00."

College Burns

The College buildings burned to the ground Christmas night, 1884, but the exercises of the school were not interrupted a single day. Two commodious buildings, close together, were at once erected.

It was immediately following this conflagration that Miss Tutwiler composed those verses that at once become the college song.

"Cheer girls, cheer! This is no time for sorrow!
Courage! True hearts shall bear us on our way.
Hope points before and shows a bright tomorrow:
Let us rejoice in the brightness of today.

Why should we weep since God is watching o'er us
We've dried the tears that we once shed for thee.
And sing with loving hearts in hopeful chorus.
God bless and keep thee, dear old A. N. C.

Chorus—

Cheer, girls, cheer for the dear old A. N. C.
Cheer, girls, cheer, for the dear old A. N. C.
What she is,
And that she yet shall be,
Cheer, girls, cheer for the dear old A. N. C.

Now, Phoenix-like, from out her funeral pyre,
She hath arisen herald of love and truth.
It was no fierce avenging penal fire;
Baptismal flame, renewing strength and youth.

He who with tender voice in day of yore
Spake to Jairus' child in accents mild,
"Talitha-cum!" spake again once more,
"Rise from thy couch of death, beloved child."

Forecasts Montevallo School

Miss Tutwiler was the first woman in Alabama ever requested to write a paper for a State Educational Convention. She selected as her subject the "Trade Schools for Women" which she had examined in Paris; she urged the opening of a similiar school for the women of Alabama. The splendid State School for Girls, located at Montevallo, was afterwards opened along the line which she then recommended. Dr. J. L. M. Curry is authority for the statement that Miss Tutwiler's paper was the first one ever written in the United States advocating a school of this character, and had this paper filed among what he called his "Pioneer Papers."

When Miss Tutwiler took charge of the school in Livingston, it was only a small village academy; by her energy and talent, the Alabama Normal College developed into one of the finest

schools in the State. The graduates of this school were everywhere in demand, and their success reflected the highest credit upon the founders of the school. For many years, the appropriation from the State was only twenty-five hundred dollars, of which Miss Tutwiler received only five-hundred dollars as her salary. But by taking charge of the boarding department and using the money earned in this way to engage additional teachers, and doing herself the work of several teachers, Miss Tutwiler maintained all the work now carried on in the school, with an appropriation six times as large.

As Author

During Miss Tutwiler's residence in Germany, she wrote for some of the world's best periodicals: *St. Nicholas*, *Appleton's Weekly*, *The Churchman*, *The San Francisco Post* and *The Christian World*, of London.

Mr. Mallory, the editor of *The Churchman*, declared that her articles describing the work of Deaconesses at Kaiserworth had attracted great attention throughout the country and had influenced very considerably the instituting of Deaconesses in the Episcopal Church—a subject which was then being much discussed in the United States.

Miss Tutwiler used her literary talent to awaken patriotism and to overcome sectionalism in her students by writing many songs for their use. Especially fine are "Alabama," "Dixie Now," "The Southern Yankee Doodle," and "The Star Bangled Banner of Peace." "The Writing on the Sand" was praised very highly by Frances Willard and recited by her in a lecture given in Newman's Church in London.

In 1878 Miss Tutwiler was selected by the *National Journal of Education*, over a number of applicants, to report the educational features of the Paris Exposition. Dr. Philbrick, the United States Commissioner, spoke very highly of her work at the time, and afterwards commented upon it in very fine terms.

“Julia Tutwiler Annex”

Miss Tutwiler felt it to be a great hardship upon the girls of Alabama that in order to obtain the advantages which their brothers enjoyed at the State University, they were compelled to leave their own State. The students of the Normal College, over which she presided, had not the means necessary to do this, consequently, Miss Tutwiler determined to obtain for them admission to the State University. This was a task of great difficulty in a State so conservative as Alabama, which upheld the strong traditions of the South in regard to the education of women. But the task was finally accomplished. Miss Tutwiler, having obtained permission to use a vacant cottage on the University grounds, matriculated ten of her graduates in the University in October, 1898. The experiment was considered a hazardous one by the trustees, the faculty, and the people of the State at large. But the students justified Miss Tutwiler's opinion, by winning during the year sixty-six per cent of the honors given, although they had to enter a contest with several hundred young men. Moreover, they did all the work of their cottage, including the cooking.

Four entered the Sophomore class, two the Junior, and four as special students. They won the highest commendation from the President and the Professors both for scholarship and conduct.

On June 20, 1900, for the first time in the history of Alabama the University conferred a degree upon a woman.

Miss Rosa Lewhorn, a graduate of the Alabama Normal College, received the degree A. B. She also received the honor won in the Senior class. Only six honors were given; and four of these were won by young women students from the Alabama Normal College for Girls.

Six young ladies graduated from the University, June, 1901. Four of these were from the Alabama Normal College for Girls. Only two members of the Senior class won a place on the Roll of Honor, one of whom was Miss May DeBardelaben, graduate of the A. N. C.

The first woman to receive the degree of A. M. from the State University was Miss Lila McMahan, June, 1902. Miss McMahan's preparation was made entirely at the Alabama Normal College under Miss Tutwiler's instruction.

As Reformer

When Miss Tutwiler came to Livingston, she found in the small village of four hundred white people, three large flourishing saloons. Livingston was on the edge of the Black Belt, in a black county, where there were only six thousand whites and twenty-five thousand negroes. The injury that these saloons were doing to these was incalculable. Every Saturday afternoon the town was filled with drunken negroes, who spent for whiskey the earnings which should have clothed and fed their children. Miss Tutwiler organized a campaign for prohibition, which was hotly contested by many of the leading white citizens. However, it was at last successful and the town of Livingston and the whole county of Sumter were freed from that great curse twenty-five years before the prohibition movement became a power in this State.

After the prison conditions had been ameliorated through her efforts, the convicts said that the contrast between their former and present state was like the difference between heaven and hell.

Honors Paid Her

Miss Tutwiler was an active member of the National Educational Association before which she presented papers on educational subjects, and in 1891-2 she was president of one of the departments of the association. She was invited to attend three of the World's Congresses which met in Chicago during the summer of 1893, was a member of the Congress of Representative Women of the World, the International Congress of Charities and Corrections, and was also invited to read an article in the Assembly Hall of the Woman's Building. She was secretary for Alabama for the International Congress of Charities and Corrections,

and one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress of Education. She was appointed by the Governor to represent Alabama in the casting of the new Liberty Bell. She was appointed one of the judges of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair in 1893, and in this capacity remained during the summer in Chicago.

Professor George W. Brock, who, according to the catalogue of the school issued for 1906-7 was College Secretary. At the time of Miss Tutwiler's retirement he was elected as her successor as president with a salary of \$2,225.

Her Salary Discontinued

At the time of Miss Tutwiler's retirement by the Board of Trustees the press of the state commended highly the gracious justice done her in the matter of a pension. There was perhaps never an expenditure made from the treasury of the state that met the more hearty approbation of men and women who were tax payers, than the salary paid Miss Tutwiler as president emeritus of the Alabama Normal College. It was argued that a grateful people honored themselves in honoring a woman who had grown old in their service.

It was a matter of deep regret to these same people to know that by a later act of the board the position made for Miss Tutwiler was abolished, and all emoluments discontinued.

Scholarships Named For Her

Besides the Julia Tutwiler Annex at the University, a number of literary societies in the girl's schools of the state, have been named in her honor. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Alumnae Association of the Alabama College for Women at Montevallo, each has a scholarship named for her, knowing that the inspiration of such a life would be a noble influence in the lives of the beneficiaries.

Her name is revered and honored in every household in Alabama, and her character is extolled as the noblest example for the womanhood of the State

“Little, little, can I give thee,
Alabama, mother mine;
But that little, hand brain, spirit.
All I have and am are thine.
Take, O take the gift and giver,
Take and serve thyself with me,
Alabama, Alabama,
I will aye be true to thee.

(Miss Tutwiler died March 24, 1916, in Birmingham, Ala.
and is buried at Havana, Ala.)

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT OAKWOOD CEMETERY

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

BY

THE HONORABLE GEORGE PLATT WALLER

ON CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY, APRIL 26, 1952

(The Honorable George Platt Waller, a distinguished foreign service officer, was born in Montgomery in 1889, son of Dr. George P. and Susie Theresa (Jones) Waller, of that place. He was educated at the University of Virginia from which he graduated in 1912 with the LL.D. degree. He began his public service as Vice-Consul at Yarmouth, N.S. in 1913 and has held Consular positions in Greece, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, his last position before retirement in 1950, being Consul at Florence, Italy.)

Four years ago on a morning of blue and silver, at the request of the Supreme Command of the United States Forces in Europe, I made a memorial address at the United States Military Cemetery in Luxembourg, one of the most beautiful military cemeteries in the world.

That some eight thousand of my fellow countrymen, who had poured out the crimson blood of youth in defense of Luxembourg and of our own land lay at peace within the confines of that lovely spot; that at my feet lay not only the legendary General George Patton, at whose funeral I had had a responsible part to play only a score of months before; that there in that sacred soil lay all that is mortal of my dear friend General Edward Betts, of Alabama, who had been my guest but a few days before his death, and whose wife and daughters I had supported during the melancholy pomps of his funeral; that I had indeed been present when most of these eight thousand heroes had laid down their lives during the Rundstedt Offensive, and that I had watched the cemetery grow and increase in size and sacredness and beauty; these were not the only factors which filled my heart with humble but hearty satisfaction in paying them tribute richly deserved. Perhaps the brightest ray in the rainbow glory of their crown was that, though they had given their lives, they

had purchased Victory therewith! To what extent, and in what manner they are aware of this, I leave to Theologians and Philosophers. That *we* are aware of it is all that is necessary for our gratitude and dedication to them.

As I spoke with a full heart on that beautiful day, my thoughts flew back across the sapphire seas to my own Alabama; to Oakwood Cemetery, here in Montgomery, where some of my ancestors have slept for more than a hundred years, and where the soil is hallowed by the dust of these glorious heroes in Confederate gray, who fought greater battles than any ever known overseas; whose dauntless courage has illustrated the pages of History, but who were denied the guerdon of Victory, and in the eyes of their enemies, laid down their lives for naught. For Naught? Defeated? Who dare formulate or utter such a thought? If the civilization which began with Washington and ended with Lee was overthrown; if our beautiful Southland was devastated and condemned to decades of horror and poverty and misery by a ruthless invader, without the liberation which came to other lands, nevertheless Force can never change principles which are true, eternal in the Heavens; and what was right in 1861 cannot be less than right in 1952, although it may not be expedient. Our duty is to cherish with immeasurable pride the principles for which our Confederate soldiers laid down their lives, and guard the precious heritage which in spite of defeat shines as the only light which can illumine our darkness and lead us forth from the stumbling and chaos and feebleness of today into the promised land for which our Revolutionary soldiers fought, and for which our Confederate soldiers died!

A land which does not cherish the glorious traditions of its past will certainly not have glorious achievements in the present, nor will it in turn have anything to bequeath to its descendents in the future.

Ninety-one years ago, organized at our beautiful Capitol, scarce a thousand yards from here, a new constellation swam into the glittering galaxy of Independent Nations. No nation or confederation of nations or states was ever formed more legally,

in a more dignified manner, or with greater unanimity of the wishes and desires of its population. The Confederacy was organized to secure to its people rights and protection of liberties and property which had been guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, but which the old Union was no longer able to guarantee, but was actually plotting to take away from us.

Sucession is now, and was in 1861, nothing new. The pages of history are filled with cases where states or groups, or ethnic minorities have seceded from sovereign countries, even sometimes without specific grievances, in order the better to realize their cultural or ethnic aspirations. The United States Government itself has been the arch supporter of Secession when applied as an instrument against its enemies, particularly in 1917-18-19, when much of our propaganda and some of President Wilson's noblest speeches were directed to aiding and fomenting sucession in enemy countries, and the United States Government has frequently been the first to recognize Secession Governments, even before they have attained their independence. When we desired territory for the Panama Canal across Colombia and that government was not willing to agree to our terms, President Roosevelt the First, aided and abetted the formation of a puppet government which he recognized as the Republic of Panama, a few hours,—I believe,—before its "Secession" from Colombia. Finland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and many other Governments are products of secession. Ireland seceded from the United Kingdom, and India and Pakistan succeeded from the Empire without firing a shot.

Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, as well as Guatemala seceded from the Central American Union which they themselves had formed, and have resumed their national independence and maintained it for more than a hundred years.

Norway was a part of the Government of Sweden and subject to the King of Sweden for hundreds of years, having no national existence until 1905, when freedom-loving Norwegians resolved to put an end to a situation which they considered intolerable, and quietly seceded from Sweden, and under their new King, chosen by themselves, swam into the list of independent

countries. No one dreamed of attempting to put Norway down by force, or of calling such a conflict, had there been one, a "civil war", any more than anyone in his senses would dream of calling wars which may have taken place between Nicaragua and Honduras "civil wars".

Iceland seceded from Denmark in 1946 and was immediately recognized by all nations, including Denmark. As the learned Doctor Dabney, of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia wrote in 1864:

"When the United States were organized, the State of Virginia, then the leading one in fame, power, and the ability of her statesmen, gave her reluctant and chary adhesion to the Federal Union, she coupled it in the very act of accepting the Constitution, with this condition:

That Virginia should forever be free to retract her adhesion whenever she found the Union inconvenient, of which juncture she would be the *sole udge*, and to resume her separate independence *unmolested*.

Virginia was not the only state which made the same reservation. New York and Rhode Island, the latter the smallest, and the former the most powerful next to Virginia, were among the covenant breakers who persecuted and devastated the Old Dominion with malignant treachery for claiming her covenanted right, the same right which *they* had stipulated upon *their* entry into the Union!"

No. The right of Secession in 1861 needs no apology or justification among educated people. "To speak of a state committing treason against the Government of the United States is just as absurd as to describe a parent as being guilty of insubordination to his son. To speak of resistance organized by the Sovereign States against the Federal Government as "rebellion" is preposterous. It was as impossible as for Great Britain to rebel against Austria while they were both members of a coalition against Napoleon", remarks a great historian, who continues: "He who pretends to liken the secession of Virginia from the

Union to a rebellion of the County of York or Kent against the British Throne, — a simile unblushingly advanced by the Chief Magistrate of the Northern States, — is either uttering stupid nonsense or profligate falsehood.”

The cause which the Southern States undertook to defend was that of regulated constitutional liberty and of fidelity to law and covenants against the licentious violence of physical power. It is amazing in the light of later developments to note how clearly Southern statesmen were able to evaluate the issues, and to foresee what would follow the defeat of the Confederacy. A great Southern divine said in 1864 that the South was fighting against the ideology of “that radical democracy which deluged Europe with blood at the close of the eighteenth century, and which shook its thrones again in 1848; the ideology which under the name of ‘equality’ would subject the rights of individuals to the will of the many, and acknowledge no law nor ethics save the lust of that mob which happens to be the larger.”

After overwhelming the conservative states of the South, our statesmen believed that subversive forces in control of the Federal Government would proceed” to engross the whole of the American continent and then emancipate Ireland; to turn Great Britain into a democracy; to enthrone red republicanism in France, and to give the crowns of Germany to political adventurers and dictators, who deify Self as the supreme end, and selfish desire as the authoritative expression of the Divine Will. It is amazing and horrifying to note how meticulously this mournful prophecy has been fulfilled!

The South in defending her own culture and sacred soil was at the same time, fighting alone, the monster of radicalism not only in behalf of her children, but of all the children of men. The population of the South was only seven millions of whites, matched against twenty millions in the North. While the South had everything to create, the North had a veteran army, vast arsenals and armories, and a large and excellent navy. The enemy had revenues, a full treasury, and all the administration of Government. But against all these tremendous factors the

Confederacy would quickly have been victorious had there been any limit to the forces which could have been employed against us. An historian tells us that "ships of the Federals, availing themselves of the avarice and injustice of Europe, made all the workshops, shipyards and factories of the old world tributary to their malice. The racials, the proletaires, the robbers, the outlaws of all other lands flocked to their standards, taught by their ready instincts that their cause was the same. One half of the prisoners of war captured by the victorious armies of the Confederacy up to 1863 were foreign mercenaries" and the proportions became higher as bounty-jumping and hiring of substitutes became more widely adopted as standard practice in the North.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish statesman, warning his race against this unhallowed enterprise, declared before the war was half over that "the Moloch of Federal ambition had already sacrificed two hundred thousand Irishmen to its lust for power, but still as the flaming sword of the South mowed down these hireling invaders, fresh hordes thronged the Northern shores, and our Country had to wage this strife only on the cruel terms that the blood of her chivalrous sons should be matched against the blood of foreign mercenaries."

In the words of Lord Lindsay at Flodden Field, we had "to play our Rose Nobles of Gold against creeked sixpences."

It has been truly said that "the Confederate States fighting for the cause of the Civilisation of the whole world, had the whole world to fight against. Men saw fit to adopt the slanders of our known enemies as the only description of our institutions, and refused us the poor privilege which even the criminal has, of being heard before he is condemned." The word "democracy" was not yet employed as a slogan against us, inasmuch as among educated people that word still reeked too much of the blood-running gutters and gore-dripping tumbrils of the French revolution.

For those who have not lived through the glorious days of

1861, it is almost impossible to express the serene exaltation of soul, the glorious sense of citizenship in a land of our own, peopled by our own, in which self-Government and Freedom should co-exist with order, progress, and prosperity; nor can I portray to you the love of country which animated the breast of every Southron, a love so far surpassing patriotism as to be a consuming fire, a cosmic consciousness in which each was fired by the flame of all the sacrifices and chivalry and glory of the ages. It was one of the rare periods on this sin-sick earth when men truly walked with God in the rosy dawn of what seemed the beginning of the final blossoming of the choicest flowers of the human spirit, in another age of Gold!

One of the greatest of poets was so much moved on the occasion of the inauguration of President Davis, which he witnessed hardly a mile from here as to write on that glorious day words which embody our justification, our hopes and our creed, when he said:

“Hath not the Morning dawned with added light ?
And shall not Evening call another star
Out of the infinite regions of the Night
To mark this day in Heaven ? At last we are
A Nation among nations, and the world shall soon
Behold in many a distant port
Another Flag unfurled!

Now come what may, whose favour need we court ?
And under God, whose thunder need we fear ?
Let the earth rejoice. Our happy land shall sleep
In a repose as deep as if we lay entranced behind
Whole leagues of Russian ice and Arctic storm.

And what if, mad with wrongs themselves have wrought,
In their own treachery caught,
By their own fears made bold,
And leagued with Him of old
Who long since in the limits of the North
Set up his evil throne and warred with God
What if, both mad and blinded in their rage
Our foes should fling us down their mortal gage
And with a hostile step profane our sod ?
We shall not shrink, my brothers, but go forth
To meet them, marshalled by the Lord of Hosts

Nor should we shun the battle ground
Though weak as we are strong.
Call up the clashing elements around
And test the right and wrong!
On one side creeds that dare to preach
What Christ and Paul refrained to teach;
Codes built upon a broken pledge
And Charity that whets a poignards edge.
Repulsive with all Pharisaic leaven
And making laws to stay the laws of Heaven!
And on the other, scorn of sordid gain,
Unblemished honour and truth without a stain;
Faith, Justice, Reverence, Charitable Wealth,
And for the humble, laws which give
Not the mean right to buy the right to live
But life, and home, and health!

To doubt the end were want of trust in God
Who if He hath decreed
That we must pass a redder sea
Than that which rang to Miriam's holy glee,
Will surely raise at need
A Moses with his Rod! "

Alas! Though assured in Right, and mailed in Prayer, we were crushed, and for more than a decade suffered wrongs such as no self-styled "civilized" nation has ever wreaked upon a defeated foe. Devastated, plundered, disfranchised, we struggled slowly upward, alone, the weak and helpless leaning upon each other, and out of their weakness building up a pitiful simulacrum of strength. Slowly, O so slowly, our priceless heritage goaded our noble people forward, even though they were bleeding at every pore for the enrightment of the conqueror, who during that exact period was undergoing his greatest period of development and prosperity. Slowly we went forward, until within thirty years after 1860, tax valuations in the South had in some cases caught up with what they had been a generation before!

A generation reared in poverty and misery were true to their heritage in plain living and high thinking. Today we may, in the providence of God, be the yeast to leaven the lump of our united country, if our vast congeries of peoples and ideas are to be saved from the dissolution or destruction which menaces Western Civilization. Is it too much to hope, indeed, that if the

Americas and Europe are to be saved from utter destruction, our Confederate Heritage may be the salvation of the World? What were the foundation stones of the Civilization which began with Washington and ended with Lee? Some of them were surely Courage, Chivalry, Faith, Reverence, Duty, Discipline, Honour, Love of God, and Knowledge of His Truth!

I have done homage to the ashes of my fallen countrymen in the vales of Tuscany; I have stood among the poppies in Flanders Fields among the mighty of the earth to pay tribute to American soldiers sleeping there; I have walked with Winston Churchill among our dead in Luxembourg; I have stood in far-off Japan and paid my poor but reverent tribute to my countrymen resting in Nipponese soil; I have assisted in fair Lorraine and at unsundered Verdun in homage to our fallen dead, but I say unto you this day that nowhere upon this earth is there more sacred soil than that which around us here enshrines the ashes of those who fought for our way of life, "desiring that diviner day, toward which the whole creation moves", and therefore with angels and archangels and all the company of Heaven, we laud and magnify their glorious fame, evermore praising their hallowed memory, and knowing that these are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore they hunger no more, neither thirst they any more; neither doth the sun light on them nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the Throne feedeth them and leadeth them into living fountains of waters, for God hath wiped away all tears from their eyes!

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON

By Jimmie Chappell, Union Springs, Ala.

(In order to arouse the interest of young Alabamians in Confederate history members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy offer annual prizes to Junior and Senior High School students in our public schools. The individual member offering the cash prize designates the subject for the essay which is handled through the Chapter Historians throughout the State. To show that the contest appeals to the young people there are between 150 and 200 essays prepared each year, the Division Historian making the final decision as to the best under each subject and the donor of the prize transmits the money won by the various contestants through the local Chapter Historian. In this issue of the Quarterly five prize winning essays are published as an illustration of what our youthful historians are capable of doing. The subjects treated are General Albert Sidney Johnston, Senator John Tyler Morgan, Confederate War Governor Thomas Hill Watts, Organization of the Confederate States Navy and Confederate Mothers of Alabama. Although anonymous name are given in the contest the real name of the writers are appended to the essays in this magazine.)

In the little village of Washington, Tennessee, there was born on February 2, 1803, a child destined to go down in Confederate history as one of its greatest generals. The child was christened Albert Sidney Johnston. His father was Dr. John Johnson and his mother was a Miss Harris. From his physician father Albert Sidney inherited a bold, blunt, manly character. When combined with the patience and gentleness he learned from his mother, his entire character was a smooth, well-balanced one. He was always popular with his companions for he was fair and honest with everyone.

When Albert Sidney finished school, he was sent by his parents to Transylvania College where he studied for one year. During that time he developed an ambition to enter the navy. To discourage his son's ambitions, Dr. Johnston sent him to visit a half-brother of his in Louisiana. After a while Albert Sidney returned to Kentucky and entered Lexington College. He remained for two years and studied diligently. At that time his brother, a representative to Congress from Louisiana, secured an appointment for him to West Point. He made a splendid record there. His idea of going to the school was not to obtain high marks and glory, but to get a knowledge of his courses. This

was one of Albert Sidney Johnston's characteristics through out his life. Recognition of his hard work came when he was made a lieutenant in the infantry. He served for eight years in the army and fought in the Black Hawk and other Indian Wars.

While serving in the army, Lieutenant Johnston married Miss Henrietta Preston. Their marriage lasted only six years and was terminated by the death of his wife in 1835. Stricken with grief, he remained in seclusion for nearly two years. Then he went to Texas to join the people there in their fight for independence against Mexico. Johnston bore letters of recommendation from high government officials, but he refused to use them and joined the Texan army as a private. He was recognized, however, and promoted to adjutant-general of the army. His service was so outstanding that he was made acting Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas. Later he was selected by the Republic's President Lamar as the Secretary of War for an entire term.

During the war between the United States and Mexico, General Johnston was appointed the head of a regiment, but it was disbanded after six months and he was forced to accept a minor position.

About this time Congress created two new regiments and President Buchanan appointed Johnston as colonel of the second regiment. It is interesting to note that the lieutenant-colonel of this regiment was Robert E. Lee.

The first major assignment for his regiment occurred when Johnston was ordered to smash Brigham Young's rebellion in Utah. He led a brilliant assault against Young over snow-capped mountains and parching deserts. Young attempted to bribe Johnston by gifts of much-needed supplies. Due to his high standards of honor, he returned all these bribes. As he was about to attack the Mormons in their fortified city, Brigham Young surrendered and the Mormons pledged their loyalty to the United States. Thus, Johnston's opportunity to show his leadership ability was lost. By the time of this campaign Albert Sidney Johnston had advanced from a lieutenant to a brigadier-

general. He commanded his army in Utah for a year and was noted for his fine training and discipline. He was then assigned in 1859 to the Department of California where he was placed in command of Fort Alcatraz near San Francisco. He served there until he heard of the formation of the Confederate States of America. Immediately he resigned his post to be able to join the army of his beloved home. With his second wife, General Johnston traveled to Los Angeles to await news of the acceptance of his resignation. Instead of accepting his letter of resignation, the Federal Government ordered him arrested. He was held prisoner in Los Angeles, but General Johnston was determined to return to the South to fight for the honor and glory of his beloved homeland. With a band of thirty Southern sympathizers he escaped from the city under cover of night and they began a long and perilous journey from California to the seat of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia. They braved the danger of burning deserts and hostile Indians to return to the states they loved and fight for the cause they believed in. At the time General Johnston was fifty-nine year old, but he had an iron will and constitution.

The band arrived in Richmond on September 8, 1861, and Johnston went to see President Davis. General William C. Oates tells us in his engrossing book, *The War Between The Union and Confederacy And Its Lost Opportunities*, that Davis was in conference when General Johnston arrived, but looked up at his visitors and exclaimed, "I know that step; it is Sidney Johnston."

At the outbreak of the war President Davis had appointed Johnston as a full fledged general, ranking all the other Southern Generals with the exception of Adjutant-General Cooper. He had no knowledge of this appointment, however, until he arrived at Richmond. Davis had expressed a desire to make him Secretary of War but his advisors convinced him that General Johnston would be better suited to the Confederacy on the battle field. He was acknowledged by both Northern and Southern militarists as the ablest general on either side at the outbreak of the War Between the States.

Johnston was placed in charge of the armies of Tennessee,

Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and the West. This territory was entirely too large for one man to command and hence General Johnston was not able to fulfill his highest standards.

On arriving at his headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, he was faced with deplorable conditions in his armies. There were but three generals in southern Missouri and each had a pitifully small command. Federal opposition and disease kept down the number of men and yet these three commands had the problem of keeping the Union soldiers from overrunning the entire West! Not only were the Federals hammering at the very doors of Missouri but General Frank P. Blair and General Nathaniel Lyon were working within the state to chain the patriotic Southerners to the yoke of the Union.

From General William C. Oates, aforementioned book we get a concise picture of General Johnston's problems when he took over his new command. General Oates said, "General Polk had seized Columbus, Kentucky, in defiance of the impotent neutrality declared by the state, and was fortifying it. Naturally it was a very strong place and was so situated as to prevent the navigation of the Mississippi River. There were small detachments of troops at the uncompleted forts of Henry and Donaldson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. General Buckner, with a small brigade of Kentuckians, was in the neighborhood of Bowling Greene, and General Zollicoffer, with a brigade of Tennesseans, was at Cumberland Gap. All the troops in the departments east of the Mississippi River did not, at the time, exceed twelve thousand men, and they were poorly armed, many of them with fowling pieces, squirrel rifles, and double-barrel shot guns.

On the Federal side were Buell, Grant, Sherman, and Thomas, with much larger commands, splendidly armed and equipped, and with a daily increase in numbers—all directed in their operations by General Halleck." It is easy to see the predicament General Johnston was placed in when he attempted to drive the Union soldiers off our precious Southern soil.

Johnston had an extremely small army, though he tried to bluff the Federal troops into thinking that he commanded a very large one. The Confederate government practically stopped all recruits for the armies by refusing to accept any term of service less than three years.

The first major battle for Johnston's armies occurred at Belmont, Missouri. The scrimmage was declared a tie, but it really showed the Federalists that his armies could hold their own against overwhelming odds.

Success waned for Johnston's command for one of his best generals, General Zollicoffer, was killed in battle and a drunken general sent fifty per-cent of his command to their deaths by foolish orders. General Grant captured Fort Henry and, encouraged by his victory, marched on Fort Donaldson. After fierce fighting, that fort was also taken by the Union men. General Grant then marched on General Johnston in Nashville. Rather than lost more of his precious few men, Johnston retreated until he came to Corinth, Mississippi. He felt that that was the best place to fight Grant.

Grant, with a vastly superior force, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River and advanced toward the Shiloh Church. Both generals were reinforced until finally a great multitude of men were camped near Shiloh.

Early one morning Johnston took the enemy by surprise. He drove the Union soldiers from their camps, broke up their commands, and took three thousand prisoners. It was a great victory for the South! Yet while the battle was raging the South took a great loss. General Johnston, while leading a charge against the foe, was shot and fell from his horse. In a few moments this great man breathed his last. His men wept openly for him and the entire South mourned his death.

Some historians believe that if Albert Sidney Johnston had been spared to return to Tennessee and Kentucky the South would have won the War Between the States. It is not for us

to say what might have been, but we do know that the South was enriched by the life of this great man and that many of our Confederate boys were spared death by his wise and capable leadership. Words will never do justice to General Albert Sidney Johnston, but in summing up his life we might say of him as was said of Brutus in Shakespears immortal tragedy, *Julius Caesar*, "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

Jimmie Chappell, Author.

Union Springs, Ala.

JOHN TYLER MORGAN

By Louise Huggins, Troy, Ala.

John Tyler Morgan was nine years old when his parents moved from Tennessee to Alabama. They settled in Calhoun County. That first year the boy helped his father clear the land and plant the crop around the new home.

John had been to school a few months in Athens, Tennessee, but he was not able to attend school very much because he was crippled. Later, when he was about twenty years old, he had an operation and afterwards grew stronger, but he was always a little lame. He said, after he was grown, that he learned more Latin in school than anything else. He also said that he finished the little geography and learned to work common fractions in arithmetic. That was all the schooling he ever had. He learned much from his mother who was educated and refined.¹

In 1845, while still a boy, Morgan went to Talladega and studied law with W. P. Chilton, a well-known lawyer of that day. Before he was twenty-one he began the practice of law.

In 1861, he served as a member of the state convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession.

He entered the Confederate Army as a private, but with his courage and his skill as a leader he was soon made an officer. He was promoted several times, however, and when the war closed he was brigadier general. During the years that followed the war, John T. Morgan, tried to save Alabama from the cruel treatment that all the Southern people suffered.

At the beginning of the War Between the States, many of the students resigned from the University to enter the Confederate Army. During the four years of war all the buildings were burned but two. The first provision for rebuilding the Uni-

Mrs. Pitt Lamar Matthews, *History Stories of Alabama*, Dallas, Texas: The Southern Publishing Company, 1924, pp. 210.

versity of Alabama was made by the legislature in 1865. This provided for a loan of \$70,000 from the state treasury. In 1884, largely through the efforts of Senator John T. Morgan, Congress passed an act which granted to Alabama 46,080 acres of land to be applied to the erection of suitable buildings for the University.¹

After the war he resumed the practice of law at Selma, and after serving twice as Presidential elector, was elected to the Senate, in 1877.²

The place of Senators Morgan and Pettus in Alabama politics at this time is worthy of study. Though conservative by temperament especially so was Senator Pettus—they drew votes from the other side. Pettus's continence, suavity, and firmness commanded esteem; while Morgan's surpassing talents, independence, and colorful personality appealed powerfully to the popular imagination. So impreguably intrenched were they in the people's affections that they did not have to descend into the mire of factional politics. Morgan was a compelling figure to his last day. As the curtain went down he was the central figure on the Alabama stage.³

The success of the Democratic party in national politics in 1884 gave the people a welcome relief from the fear of "Force Bills," and the political leaders grew in boldness. A number of the "generals" won recognition in Washington as well as at home. Such men as John T. Morgan, measured up well with the best men that the other States sent to Washington. The most distinguished of all leaders in Alabama was General John T. Morgan, of Selma, who was elected to the United States Senate over Governor Houston in 1876, and he succeeded Clay. He served in that body uninterruptedly until the time of his death, in 1907.

¹Walter M. Jackson, *History of Alabama*, Dixie Book Company, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama, 1923, pp. 109-112.

²*The World Book*, "John T. Morgan", Vol. 5, pp. 3948.

³*History of Alabama and Her People*, Albert Burton Moore, Vol. 1, the American Historical Society, Inc., 1927, New York, pp. 911.

General Morgan had been an outstanding leader in the secession movement and in the restoration of white supremacy.

He entered the United States Senate with a well disciplined and well stored mind; and with his towering personality, affable manners, grace, logic, sincerity, good common sense, and eloquence, he promptly won the respect of all. His mastery of speech was recognized by the most fastidious, and it was astounding to all who knew that his school education was limited to the facilities of the "old field school" in Alabama.¹

He was known best for his advocacy of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He was frequently called "Father of the Isthmian Canal idea." He said that it would help business in the South.

The high esteem in which he was held is attested by his appointment by President Harrison to serve jointly with Justice Harlan, as "jurists of distinguished reputation," on the Bering Sea Fisheries Commission. He was frequently called the "Roman Senator"; and a Tennessee journalist said that "in his character and bearing, his education and ideals, his triumphs in war and peace, there was much to suggest the noble dignity of countenance and the manly aspects of Antony; the virtues, philosophy and courage of Brutus." Senator Davis of Minnesota referred to Morgan as the senator "who is so universally informed upon everything known. It is no exaggeration to say of Senator Morgan that he touches no subject which he does not adorn and on which he does not shed new light. He is the master of the art of speech. He uses it as the painter does his brush or sculptor does his chisel."

Morgan was one of the commission appointed by president McKinley to organize a government for the Hawaiian Islands. He is well known for his speeches made in behalf of Cuban Independence.

¹Albert Burton Moore, *History of Alabama and Her People*. The American Historical Society, Inc., Chicago. 1927. Vol. 1.

²Ibid.

Morgan was a lawyer, general and leader in Alabama affairs, and during all the eighty-three years that he lived he continued to study.

As the Senior Senator from Alabama and one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, he died in Washington the summer of 1907, and was buried in Live Oak cemetery in Selma, Alabama.

Louise Huggins, Author

Troy, Ala.

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THOMAS HILL WATTS

By Marianne Donnell, Daleville, Ala.

This man was a great uncle of my paternal grandmother. She and her mother visited in Gov. Watts' home at Montgomery in her early childhood. My grandmother's mother and Gov. Watts had grown up together and seemed more like brother and sister than as uncle and niece. Her mother had died when she was quite young and she was taken in the Watts home and reared by Gov. Watts' parents. My grandmother always spoke of "Uncle Tom" as such a kind and understanding gentleman, especially in the eyes of a child. His old home in Montgomery is now a part of St. Margaret's Hospital.

Thomas Hill Watts was known to almost every man, woman and child in the state of Alabama as "Gov. Watts". He was born in Butler county January 3, 1819—the same year Alabama was admitted to the Union. Young Watts was educated at the old-field schools of Butler, and at the Airy Mount academy in Dallas county. From the university of Virginia he was graduated in 1840, at the age of twenty-one years. He went whole-heartedly into the presidential campaign of 1840. In 1842, 1844 and 1845 he represented Butler county in the legislature, thus gaining recognition of his fellow-citizens. He removed to Montgomery in 1847. There he continued the practice of law. In 1849, he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and in 1853 served as senator for the senatorial district, consisting of Montgomery and Autauga counties. No one ever doubted his bold and incorruptible patriotism, but in the years that intervened before the Civil War, he, as a whig, found himself in a minority in Alabama. He stood opposed to secession, but when his native state actually withdrew, he hesitated not a moment in choosing the course he should follow. In the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment, which he organized. President Davis summoned him to Richmond to become attorney-general in his cabinet, in March 1862. Throughout his life there was a strong tie between him and Mr. Davis. In 1861, although he had not avowed his candidacy, Mr.

Watts received a large vote for governor. In 1863 he was overwhelmingly elected. He carried every county except one.

When the Federal army overran Alabama, Gov. Watts was driven from his office. With the exception of one term in the legislature he held no public office after the war. His death in September 1892 at his home in Montgomery, was a complete surprise to his friends. It has been said that Gov. Watts' memory will live longest as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest orator in the court room that Alabama has yet seen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY

By James D. Pappas, 355 Pine Hill Drive, Mobile, Ala.

On December 20, 1860, the streets of Charleston, South Carolina, were filled with the clamoring voices of confused and excited people. People ran through the streets cheering and singing, bells rang, and newsboys were selling an "extra" put out by the Charleston Mercury. These "news hawkers" yelled at the top of their lungs, "extra, extra, read all about it, South Carolina Secedes From the Union."

With South Carolina as an example other southern states followed; they were: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. By the month of February, 1861, all the above states had severed all connections with the Union. All the delegates from the seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama, "The Cradle of the Confederacy," on February 4, of that year. There, a Constitution of the Confederate States of America was framed and adopted by this congress. This Constitution, and the later one that became permanent, among other provisions, gave to Congress the right "to provide and maintain a navy," and placed on the President's shoulders the grave responsibility of commanding it.

On February 14, 1861, Congress called to Montgomery all persons whose knowledge of naval affairs would be helpful to the organization of a naval force. Telegrams were sent out by the score to officers of the United States Navy whose sympathies were with the southern cause. Among these was Commander Raphael Semmes who was serving on the Lighthouse Board in Washington. Commander Semmes, after receiving this urgent call, resigned his post and accepted the offer on February 15, and arrived at Montgomery three days later. He was not alone. The officers and men who signed up under the Stars and Bars were as full of fight as they were convinced of the righteousness of the Confederate cause. It might be well to mention here the names of a few of the officers who had responded to the call to arms. The most important of these, be-

sides Admiral Semmes, were Captains Randolph, Rousseau and Ingram. A discussion was held on February 19, on the available military and naval resources of the newly founded country. At this meeting they also discussed the means of setting up a proper defense for this pressing situation.

On the day following this meeting, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States. On the same day as his inauguration, an act was passed to establish a "Navy Department." This act stated that the department was to consist of a Secretary of the Navy, a chief clerk and any additional clerks that might be needed. The Secretary of the Navy, under the President, was to have full charge of all affairs of this department.

On February 21, President Davis appointed Honorable S. R. Mallory of Florida as Confederate Navy Secretary. Upon taking his place in office, Secretary Mallory appointed Commander George Minor to take charge of the Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography; Captain Franklin Buchanan was to supervise the Bureau of Orders and Details; and James A. Semple was head of the Medical Department. Captain Raphael Semmes was appointed to the Lighthouse Board, while on March 13, 1861, Edward M. Tidball was given the post of chief clerk of the Navy Department. This comprised the organization of the Naval Department. The task that faced these men was enormous, they had to build out of nothing, a navy that could protect its shores. Not the least among their difficulties was the fact that there were few ships available. The vessels that were available could be put into two classes, namely, those of merchant origin, though large and fast, but which could not carry adequate arms to make it an effective "man 'o war," and those of the harbor class, which were ironclads, rams, and floating batteries. These could be used for harbor defense only.

Probably the biggest difficulty to be overcome was the financial one. For instance, the total expenditures of the Confederate government between February, 1861, and August, 1862, was \$347,272,958.58. Of this amount the Navy Department alone used

\$14,605,777,86. This money was expended for building ships, arming them, etc., and payment of salaries to members of the Navy. This sum was enormous when compared with the national fund.

As for the actual fighting force of the Confederate Navy, there is very little to say. It consisted mainly of cruisers and blockade runners.

Most of the ships that comprised the Confederate Navy were turned over to them by the seceded states. As each state broke away from the Union, it seized any and all United States ships which happened to be in her harbors. With this small nucleus of a Navy, Congress, on March 15, 1861, gave President Davis the power to buy ten steamers for the use of coastal defenses. Meanwhile, the Navy yard at Norfolk had fallen into the hands of the Confederacy, and it was here that the famous iron-clad "Merrimac" or "Virginia" as it was later rechristened, was built. Also, the State of Florida, upon seceding, had turned over the United States Navy yard at Pensacola to the Confederacy. But this yard was of little use to the Confederate Government because of its geographical situation.

The backbone of the Confederate Navy was that famous type of ship termed "the Commerce Destroyer," the most famous of which was the "Alabama," commanded by Admiral Raphael Semmes. This type of ship did more damage to the United States than all the remainder of the Confederate Navy put together.

The Confederate Navy was never at any time equal to that of the United States Navy. But, if one were to balance the material and men which each navy had and add to the scales the result of each the Confederate Navy would win over any argument. So ends the saga of organizing a valiant, heroic, and glorious navy, whose fighting men were second to none.

CONFEDERATE MOTHERS OF ALABAMA

By Betty DeVenny, Eufaula, Ala.

Nowhere else could be found the wholesome family life which flourished in our Southland in the days before the great conflict. The way of life in Dixie was built around the plantation system in which large families were the rule and the home was the center of the social, economic, intellectual, and religious lives of the people as a whole. As always in a happy home, here we found the Southern mother playing graciously and well her important role.

With the coming of war the South was changed. Much of its wealth and comfort vanished, but the war could never alter the noble and courageous spirit of the Confederate mother.

No people of modern times were so ill prepared for war as were the Confederate States. The Southern Confederacy began its existence without any navy whatsoever and without vessels for purposes of trade. Therefore the articles once considered necessities in normal life became practically non-existent. The Southern woman plunged into the midst of this economic cataclysm and showed that they were even more ingenious than the men; for they were called upon to establish new processes and to provide substitutes for a much greater variety of things. These women devised substitutes, not only for almost every kind of manufactured article, but for accustomed articles of food, drink, and medicine.

For cooking soda they would substitute the ashes of corn cobs. The ashes were put into a jar, covered with water, and allowed to stand until clear. They made coffee in several different ways; by boiling wheat and rye, and sometimes corn. Sweet potatoes were dried in the sun, and afterwards parched, ground up, and boiled. Seed of okra was also used. When sugar was scarce, the women of Alabama learned to use sorghum. They made tea from any leaf that provided a distinctive flavor. The women had to do without milk entirely for months.

They had to use various lamps. Greases were saved in pans and woolen rags were used as wicks. Women would sacrifice their carpets, curtains, and household things for use in the hospital.

The women used neatly trimmed thorns in place of pins, and persimmon seeds made excellent buttons when thoroughly dried and pierced with the necessary holes for needles and thread, which, in their time, became alarmingly scarce, so that the loss of a sewing needle became a household calamity. The women, during the hardships, also made buttons of gourds, cut into molds and covered with cloth of any color or kind. Corn shucks, palmetto, and many kinds of grasses were woven into hats and bonnets. Every variety of dye was home-made. When the dye didn't take, the garments were "re-dipped" again and again. When the women wore hats too long, they would reshape them and dye them another color.

Every woman learned to spin, knit, and weave. Every stocking was of great value to the owner. When leather became scarce, women would make their own house slippers. During the war wood was often used for shoe soles.

The homespun dress of the Alabama girl became famous, giving expression to the popular war verses which were sung to the tune of "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

Thus the Confederate mothers secured life at home and helped to keep the men in the fields. Let us remember that it was no small accomplishment to carry on in the face of hardship for women accustomed as they were to the ease and plenty of gracious living. Added to these hardships was the fact that the war had brought about wounded pride and sick and anxious hearts. In this test the Confederate mother was not found wanting.

Nor did their services end at home. Many volunteered their services to nurse the wounded and to read to them and cheer them. No Confederate mother considered this a task. One of the women who gave generously of her time to read to soldiers once

remarked, "The soldiers were very fond of hearing the Bible read; and I am yet to see the first soldier who has not received with apparent interest any proposition of being read to from the Bible."

Many soldiers would remark after being read to from the Bible, "I know why you read that chapter — to encourage us." Yes, to encourage their sons was not the least of the services the Confederate mothers did. Of them, as of all Southerners, it may well be said in the words of William Ernest Henley, "Their heads were bloody, but unbowed."

One day Nathan Newton, an Alabamian, kept calling, "Mother' come here."

Finally his nurse asked, "Do I favor your mother?"

"No ma'am," the soldier replied, "not a bit. Nobody is like my mother." The answer states more clearly that it could be stated otherwise the important role the Confederate mothers played in the cause.

When we give honor and praise to our Confederate heroes for their brave deeds and loyal spirit, let us not forget the heroines who instilled into them those traits of character which made for true heroism.

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THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

By C. J. Coley, Judge of Probate

Tallapoosa County

On the north side of the Tallapoosa County Courthouse here in Dadeville, Alabama, you will find a bronze plaque on which are these words:

"This tablet is placed by Tallapoosa County in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Horseshoe Bend fought within its limits on March 27, 1814. There the Creek Indians led by Menawa and other chiefs were defeated by the American and Allied Inforces under General Andrew Jackson. This battle broke the power of the fierce Muscogee, brought peace to the southern frontier and made possible the speedy opening up of a large part of the state of Alabama to civilization."

The wording on this tablet is indicative, to some degree, of the importance of the battle which began on that eventful morning of March 27, 1814; Major General Andrew Jackson, commanding two thousand Tennesseans and friendly Indians, stood poised for mortal conflict. With water on three sides of him, and entrenched behind breastworks, the fierce Muscogee one thousand strong, nervously awaited the order to sound the war cry. Jackson had placed men on every vantage point around this bend in the Tallapoosa River.

These Muscogees, who were nicknamed Creeks by the British presumably because they built their villages along the banks of creeks and rivers, were worked into a frenzy by varied and many incantations. Then too, the more discerning of the braves were not unmindful that this was to be the epic struggle for their survival as a nation. The medicine men had promised victory to chief Menawa. They said, "The signs from the Great Spirit were unmistakable."

This particular bend in the Tallapoosa River forms almost a perfect horseshoe and contains approximately one hundred acres, then furrowed with gullies and covered by timber. The Red Sticks had thrown huge logs across the peninsula at the

narrowest point which made formidable breastworks. The Muscogees were also known as Red Sticks because of the crimson pole erected in their village which was a symbol of a declaration of war. In the breastworks were two rows of portholes. This defense was so substantial and built with such skill that one wonders if General Jackson's British adversaries of that time did not aid and abet the Creeks in this plan of battle. At the toe of Horseshoe a fleet of canoes was waiting for the Creeks, should a retreat become necessary.

The ever faithful General John Coffee was ordered to complete the surrounding of the peninsula with his Cavalry and friendly Indians, the type of encircling move for which Jackson became famous. David Crockett was with Coffee on that memorable day. A thousand of Jackson's men were drawn up on the land side with the order "any officer or soldier who flies before the enemy without being compelled to do so by superior force.... shall suffer death". Jackson's artillery, consisting of one three-pounder and one six-pounder placed on an elevation some eighty yards from the breastworks, began pounding away, but the cannon balls sank harmlessly in the soft pine timbers while Red Stick sharp shooters diverted the cannon teers.

Jackson, recognizing the ineffectiveness of his artillery warfare, ordered the infantry to scale the fortifications. The drums of the regulars beat the long roll. The first man to reach the top of the works fell back dead with a musket ball in his head. He was Virginia-born, courageous Major Lemuel Montgomery of the 39th Regiment. Andrew Jackson wept unashamedly over his body crying, "I have lost the flower of my army". Montgomery was 28 years old. His bones lie at rest near Dudleyville in this County.

Young Ensign Sam Houston, who stood six feet six inches in his sock feet, emerged from the smoke of battle waving a sword and leading his platoon over the ramparts. Houston fell on the inside of the fortifications with an arrow in his thigh but quickly regained his equilibrium and requested a lieutenant fighting nearby to remove it, but the lieutenant suggested he go to a surgeon. Houston became so enraged that he brandished his

sword and demanded the lieutenant to pull with all his strength which the officer did. The removal of the barbed arrow made an ugly gash in Houston's flesh. Immediately, a surgeon was summoned to bind the wound. Jackson, seeing Ensign Houston's plight, ordered him back but as soon as the General had left the scene, young Sam was in the midst of the affray again.

In the meantime, Coffee's Cherokee scouts swam the river, set fire to the village of Tohopeka on the horseshoe and carried away many of the Creeks' canoes. This relieved considerably the Indians' resistance to Jackson's frontal attack. Scaling the breastworks was in full swing.

The Red Sticks began retreating and twenty battles raged at once. The plight of the Muscogeas seemed hopeless. In the middle of the afternoon Jackson suspended hostilities and sent an interpreter to offer life to all who would surrender.

At that moment, the medicine men were moving among the braves chanting encouragement and falling as the warriors fell. The medicine men said, "The Great Spirit had promised victory, and the sign will be a cloud in the sky". During the lull in the fighting a cloud did appear in the sky as prophesied and the Red Sticks refused Jackson's offer with scorn. This sign of deliverance brought only a light shower.

On the refusal of the Creeks to surrender the wounded Sam Houston seized a musket and led a charge. Five yards from the redoubt Houston received one ball that shattered his right arm and another that smashed his right shoulder. The redoubt was reduced by Jackson with flaming arrows. "The carnage was dreadful." The surgeons removed one of the balls from Houston's body and the other he carried to his grave.

By nightfall the battle was over. Five hundred fifty seven Indian dead were counted on the ground, and the river was the grave of two hundred more. Probably two hundred escaped, but not a single Red Stick surrendered. Jackson's losses were forty-nine killed and one hundred fifty seven wounded.

To chronicle the story of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, or Tohopeka as some are wont to call it, would be incomplete, it seems to me, without taking cognizance of the bravery and the daring, together with the unwavering loyalty, of the Muscogee chieftan, Menawa.

He was a native of the Indian village of Okfuskee 15 miles south of Horseshoe Bend, and there as a youngster he was known as Hothlepoya, being interpreted "crazy trouble hunter", a name which he earned because of his reckless abandon. His father was a Scotsman. While in his teens he made annual trips to the Cumberlands and returned with horses and other booty which he confiscated primarily for the sport of it. In the athletic arena of the giants of the Muscogees he may have met his equal but never his master

By the time he had obtained his majority, he was known as Menawa, and his reputation for military skill and courage was widespread among his tribesmen. More and more the Red Sticks looked to Menawa for council and leadership.

When Tecumseh, the eloquent and powerful chief of the Shawnees, made a trip South at the request of the British to bestir the red man against the Americans, it was to Menawa he came. Using his golden voice and incantations, he pled with Menawa to mass the Muscogees in any movement that would divert or destroy the Americans. Tecumseh's visit, along with other happenings, was responsible for the Creek stronghold at Tohopeka.

Soon after the battle of Horseshoe Bend got under way, Menawa and the principal spiritual leader or medicine man, disagreed on tactics of warfare. The Chief prophet had tremendous following among the braves, but notwithstanding, Menawa slew him on the spot and the paradoxical as it may seem, the Red Stick Warriors rallied to Menawa without a deflection.

Menawa was so badly wounded in the late afternoon at Tohopeka that he was passed over for dead. However, the brisk

air on that March night revived him and by the force of his unconquerable will he dragged himself to the river's edge, pulled his mutilated body into a canoe and let the current of the water waft the canoe downstream. The Musogee women and children had been sent, previous to the battle, some fifteen miles to a site where Elkahatchee Creek flows into the Tallapoosa. The next day one of the squaws noticed what appeared to be an unmanned canoe, and set out to retrieve it. Upon investigation, she found it to contain the body of an almost lifeless warrior, which was soon identified as their admired chieftan, Menawa.

In the course of time Menawa regained his health and made his way back to his beloved Okfuskee to find his once flourishing trading business gone, his cattle stolen or destroyed and the village in ashes. Undaunted, he began anew.

An order had been issued in 1836 by the Federal Government to force the Creeks to leave Alabama for a distant land. Menawa had sent his petition to Washington asking that he be allowed to live his remaining years at Okfuskee. The request was granted but due to the lack of dispatch of mail during those times, the affirmative answer from Washington to Menawa reached Alabama after the Red Stick chieftan had been forced to join the "trail of tears" or the "march of the broken spirited". Menawa died on the trek West and his spirit went to the happy hunting grounds before the Creeks reached their new land.

The battle of Horseshoe Bend is important in the annals of American History because it ended the Creek War. And because of the famous Americans who participated. Among them was Major Montgomery, who made the supreme sacrifice and for whom the County of Montgomery, Alabama, was subsequently named and some say the Capital City of our state. General John Coffee was there. He distinguished himself at Horseshoe Bend and later at the Battle of New Orleans, and was an early settler of what is now Lauderdale County in this state. Coffee County, Alabama, was named in his honor.

And there Davy Crockett, the famous frontiersman and

Tennessee Congressman, who later died gloriously at the Alamo, was slightly wounded. Sam Houston, who was severely wounded at Horseshoe Bend, was elected to Congress from Tennessee and became Governor of the State. Houston became the first President of the Republic of Texas and was later elected Senator from and Governor of the State of Texas. Andrew Jackson's conclusive victory over the Indians at Tohopeka added greatly to his fame and he was promoted immediately thereafter. The battle at Horseshoe Bend cleared the way for his campaign at New Orleans. Andrew Jackson is, of course, principally remembered for having been President of the United States for two terms.

Surely sometime in the not too distant future, in addition to the Government monument there, a fitting park will be built on the land twelve miles to the north of us where a struggle of such enormous consequences took place.

Almost a century ago, a historian wrote this:

"It was not only the power of the Creeks that was broken at the Horseshoe Bend, on the 27th day of March, 1814, but the power of the Red Man in North America. We have since that day, and shall have for many years to come, occasional encounters with Indians. But never since has there been in arms against the white man any force of Indians large enough to excite anything like general or serious apprehension, or to task the power and resources of the United States, or of any single state, and there never will be. At Tohopeka the scepter was finally snatched from the Red Man's hands; at Tohopeka the long struggle for the possession of the Western World was ended and a continent changed owners".

June 28th, 1951.

THE ALABAMA STATE MEMORIAL AT VICKSBURG

Address of Honorable Walter B. Jones, presiding judge of the fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Alabama at the presentation to the State Department of Archives and History, of a model in bronze of the Alabama State Memorial in the Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

(This model which is one-fourth the size of the original monument, was made by Steffen Thomas, the sculptor of the original and was presented by him to the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy and given by them to the Department of Archives and History with elaborate ceremonies on May 1, 1952.)

It is a happy privilege this morning to appear before you and pay tribute to the sons of Alabama who sleep in quiet and peace today on the battle-fields around Vicksburg—the young men who took part in the bloody campaign and gave their lives in defense of Alabama.

These young soldiers of the Southern Confederacy from Alabama knew the path of honor, “they went with songs to the battle, they were young, straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow. They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted, they fell with their faces to the foe.”

In 1863, when the South was battling for the preservation of her undoubted constitutional rights, Vicksburg was the second and most important strategic point in the South. If the Union forces could capture it, the Federals would control the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in half. A great struggle took place there from May 18 to July 4, 1863. Pemberton, with thirty thousand Confederates, opposed Grant with 72,000 Federals. Thousands and thousands of gallant lives were lost before the South had to surrender Vicksburg. Alabama sent four batteries into the fight for Vicksburg, and more than fourteen regiments of infantry. The Southerners fought with gallantry and endurance, but the odds were too much against them. We lost the city.

Alabama played no mean part in the defense of Vicksburg. Twenty-five Alabama units participated in the engagements dur-

ing the seige. General John H. Forney, a distinguished Alabama soldier, who graduated from West Point in 1852, commanded a division. The Alabama troops took a heroic part in the defense of the city, and suffered heavy casualties. For instance, Waddell's Alabama Battery lost sixty-three out of its one hundred members. The following is a partial list of the loyal sons of Alabama who commanded regiments and companies at Vicksburg: General John H. Forney, Division Commander, Calhoun County; Captain James F. Waddell, Artillery, Russell County; Lt.-Col. Edmund W. Pettus, Infantry, Dallas County; Col. Isham W. Garrott, Infantry, Perry County; Col. Charles Miller Shelly, Infantry, Talladega County; Col. Franklin K. Beck, Infantry, Wilcox County; Col. R. R. Hundley, Infantry, Madison County; Col. T. M. Arrington, Infantry, Montgomery County; Capt. George E. Brewer, Infantry, Coosa County; Capt. T. K. Emanuel, Artillery, Mobile County; Col. James Ferguson Dowdell, Infantry, Chambers County; Col. John Higley, Infantry, Mobile County; Col. John W. Portis, Infantry, Clarke County; Capt. S. Carpenter, Artillery, Mobile County; Col. James Jackson, Lauderdale County; Col. Alpheus Baker, Infantry, Barbour County; Col. John Snodgrass, Infantry, Jackson County; Col. Isaiah G. W. Stedman, Infantry, Wilcox County; Maj. G. H. Forney, Artillery, Calhoun County; Maj. W. A. Hewlett, Cavalry; Brig.-Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy; and Col. Samuel M. Lockett.

When we think of our great Confederate chieftain from Alabama, let us remember that General Forney commanded a division during the battles in and around Vicksburg and during the seige. His division, two brigades, was in the center of the Confederate line, stretching a distance of about two miles from the railroad to the Graveyard Road. The artillery defended the batteries from Snyder's Bluff to Warentown.

Forney's division bore the brunt of the attacks from the army of Sherman and McPherson, but, strange to say, Forney's losses were forty-five killed and ninety-five wounded. It was on July 1 that General Pemberton, in command of all the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, asked General Forney whether he thought the Confederate forces at Vicksburg could undergo the

fatigues necessary to accomplish a successful evacuation of Vicksburg. General Forney emphatically replied, as did two other division commanders, that his troops were so pitifully exhausted that they could not make such an effort. After this conference, General Pemberton decided to surrender the city of Vicksburg to General Grant and this was done July 4, 1863. In a report dated July 1, 1863, to the Confederate War Department, General Forney noted that the casualties in his division during the siege were as follows: Herbert's brigade, killed, two hundred and three; wounded, four hundred and eighty; Moore's brigade, killed, seventy-two; wounded, eight hundred eighty-five; total killed, two hundred seventy-five; wounded, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five.

We are all delighted, and we feel that this occasion is honored, by the presence of Mrs. Clarence William Dauge, of Jacksonville, Alabama, the distinguished daughter of General Forney, and by the presence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. William Clifton Carson, of Atlanta, Georgia, who served on the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as Chairman of the Vicksburg Memorial Committee, and who worked untiringly for the establishment of the memorial.

Let us remember this simple truth: That a state which forgets its past will soon forget its future. All people who fail to honor their great will after awhile have no great to honor. "To glorify courage and chivalry is to provide an incentive for future courage and chivalry."

The memory of Alabama's Confederate war dead at Vicksburg is perpetuated with one of the handsomest memorials in the Nation—a memorial conceived in reverence, erected in lasting bronze and granite, and executed with skilled craftsmanship. This memorial, a model of which is presented to the State today, will stand on what field of battle century after century, proclaiming the valor of Alabama's sons, and the endurance of their noble ideals. This memorial is a grateful tribute to the memory of those who had the call of the State to die in her defense. It will keep alive in the memory of this and future generations the brave

and unselfish deeds of those who in the long ago fought for their state, and it will always arouse interest in and a desire to study Alabama's history.

Some months ago when I stood reverently in the presence of this great memorial, I recalled the inscription which was written by Simonides of Chios for the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae:

"Tell them, passing stranger, we remain
Keeping faith with Sparta and her laws."

Yes:

"Tell Alabama, passing stranger, we remain
Keeping faith with Alabama and her laws."

You will find among the letters of Pliny the Younger (A. D. 62-A. D. 113) one to Macrinus telling this friend that the Roman senate had decreed a triumphal statue to Spurrina, a famous Roman, who had justly bought such a distinction with his blood and deeds, and had also decreed a statue to Spurrina's young son recently deceased. Pliny writes: "Honors, if I am not mistaken, conferred not only to perpetuate the memory of the deceased youth, and in consolation to the surviving father, but for the sake of public example also. This will rouse and stimulate our young men to cultivate every worthy principle." And Pliny continues: "So that it will be a great satisfaction to me to be able to look at this figure from time to time as I pass by it, contemplate it, stand underneath and walk to and fro before it . . . For, if having the pictures of the departed placed in our homes lightens sorrow, how much more those public representations of them which are not only memorials of their air and countenance, but of their glory and honor besides?"

There is a natural desire in every good man to record the victories won in life. Individuals can't often do this; "yet every man can to some extent immortalize his struggles and victories through the heroes of his nation and his race. The heroes represent him in terms of the race; and they thus preserve, from one generation to another, the memory of the aspirations of countless individuals whose names are necessarily lost . . . Surrounded by

great sculpture depicting his heroes, the citizen is no mere prisoner of the times, but participates in the stream of history and is encouraged to set forth to battles whether military, or moral, worthy of the past. And that, in the last analysis, is what a 'memorial' means."

So this morning, as we stand here recalling with gratitude and affection our heroic dead and their noble sacrifices for our beloved state, let us cherish the belief that the spirit of these young sons of Alabama send to us from the battlements on high the stern but beautiful command that in the service of our state, and in the light of our now great reunited nation we do the best that is in us to do, think the highest that is in us to think, and be the noblest that is in us to be.

“ALABAMA BEAUTY SPOTS AND INTERESTING SITES”

By Rebecca Crenshaw

December 6, 1951

Member of the William Speer Chapter, Daughters of the
American Revolution, Huffman-Birmingham, Ala.

The lines

“Breathes there the man, with soul, so dead,
Who neer to himself hath said,
This my own, my native land!”

are well known to all of us. Much has been written of Alabama's magnolias, its dialects, its red ore, and plantation homes. But Alabama has been in the past unfamiliar ground to vacation-bound tourists, and Alabamians themselves, often know little of their homeland. And often it is the visitor, not a native, who can tell one about one's own state.

Alabama, the Heart of Dixie, a state over which the flags of France, Spain, England, the Republic of Alabama, the Confederacy, and the United States have waved, is a land of rugged natural beauty, of the old and the new—the spirit of the past with the gentleness, the grace, the legends, the superstitions, the folklore, and the strong progressive industrial vigor of the new South.

The natural setting of Alabama is a beautiful mountainous country in the North, a continuation of the Appalachian chain, the prairie land of the Black Belt to the South, of which it has been written, “a gently waving land, and exhibiting in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery imaginable,” and at the tip of the state the Coastal Plain with its sandy dunes.”

One of the most interesting sites is the Indian Mounds, the most outstanding of which are at Moundville. Here one can enjoy the study of the life and culture of these primitive peoples—their pottery-making, their stone-carving. Differing from most Indian Mounds, those in this area were used for temples, community buildings and residences rather than burial mounds by

the ancient race which live dhere. The Moundville site has been converted into a State Park, known as Moundville State Monument with a museum.

The State government was set up in 1819 in Huntsville. Here one can see the site of the First Constitutional Convention and The First Alabama State Legislature, N. W. corner of Franklin and Gates Sts., marked by a gray stone boulder placed by the D. A. R., Twickenham Chapter, in 1901. The government was moved in 1820 to Cahaba, the first real capital. Here one may return to the past, to the legends of that day, to the spot where the Marquis de LaFayette landed on the Cahaba River in 1825, to the monument in memory of John R. Bell, who was murdered there in 1850, which "shocked Cahaba to its boot tops." The only original building standing in Cahaba is the old Kirkpatrick home. The state capital was moved in 1826 to Tuscaloosa.

One of the most picturesque and romantic sites within the state is the City of Mobile, its history and development fascinating. Bienville Square, has seen much of history. DeSoto was here, Bienville, General Andrew Jackson, Admiral Farragut. Near Mobile is Bayou La Batre where tradition says Jean Lafitte, the pirate kept a battery mounted. Perhaps Mobile is best known for its Mardi Gras, first instituted in 1704, still held annually in Feb. or March. Second only to the Mardi Gras in popularity is the 20-mile long Azalia Trail, a flower festival held annually in Feb. or March, when Azaleas are in full bloom, and the beautiful Bellingrath Gardens, "the Charm Spot of the South," part of the Azalia Trail. Also, the iron lace of Mobile's old homes charms the visitor, as well as Shell Road, built largely by soldiers during the Spanish-American War, which winds gracefully amid beautiful old oaks, draped with moss—a restful calming place. The air is soft in Mobile. The tropics reach the town from the south. Palm trees, oleanders, magnolias, cape jasmine, Cherokee roses, and Azaleas make the breezes heavy with sweet odor through the long warm season.

On the bluffs overlooking Mobile Bay are resort places. In 1935, Mobile Bay was the scene of the Lipton Regatta, inter-

national three-day race for the trophy donated by the late Sir Thomas Lipton. Near Mobile 150 miles of brilliant white beaches have been called the world's most beautiful. Gulf State Park, on the coast, most popular state park, is visited annually by more than a million people.

Point Clear, Ala., a beautiful summer and winter resort, is halfway down the bay, and is almost hidden among moss-draped live oaks and pines. When this resort was bombarded by Admiral Farragut's fleet in 1864, a ball hit Gunnison House, and a brass plate bearing the inscription "Compliments of Admiral Farragut, 1865" now covers the hole made by the shot. After the war Gunnison House became Point Clear's "Monte Carlo," where money, cotton crops, and sometimes entire plantations changed hands at the gambling tables.

Of the many beautiful homes of Alabama, three are state shrines, commemorating a significant phase of the state's history. The first White House of the Confederacy was built in 1825, the same year General LaFayette paid a visit to Alabama. It was here that President Jefferson Davis and his family lived while Montgomery was the seat of the Confederate government. The residence was acquired by the state as an official shrine in 1921.

The Gorgas Home at Tuscaloosa has been enshrined as a memorial to Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. It was General Gorgas who directly applied Dr. Walter Reed's theory as to the origin of Yellow Fever. Through his work, Havana, and later the Canal Zone, were freed of the scourge. His home, built just 10 years after Alabama became a state, contains many relics of bygone days.

Magnolia Grove in Greensboro was the beautiful antebellum home of Richmond Pearson Hobson, the "Hero of the Merrimac" in the Spanish-American War, and international hero and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. He later became a United States Congressman. Built in 1830 at the head of Greensboro's main street, it was officially opened to the public in May, 1947. Housed at Magnolia Grove are many rare antiques

and relics which belonged to its illustrious master. Among these is the nameplate taken from the "Merrimac."

Perhaps some of the other best known homes typical of the old South are to be found in the Black Belt—a trip to these is a delightful change of pace. Some of these are Thorn Hill, Rosemount, and Gaineswood. Thornhill was built in 1833 by James Thornton. The house is well preserved and remains much as it was when first built. Rosemount, called "The Grand Mansion of Alabama," near Eutaw, built by William Allen Glover, which required five years to build, is a 20-room plantation mansion. Gaineswood, near Demopolis, the most elaborate of these structures was built in 1842 by General Nathan Bryan Whitfield. French influence, unusual Black Belt architecture, and the magnificence of authentic detail make this structure outstanding among old Alabama homes. Prints from a steel engraving of Gaineswood by John Sartain are exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York.

Another interesting old home is Oak Manor, near Livingston. It was built in 1860 by Isaac James Lee, a relative of the Lees of Virginia. Sale of the mansion was made necessary by the loss of Colonel Lee's fortune. It passed through several ownerships, at one time being the property of Samuel Hale, nephew of the Revolutionary War hero, Nathan Hale. It has been written of its lawns, "on the landscaped, heavily shaded grounds a flock of peafowl strut and preen."

These are a very few of the old plantations of a more leisurely day, with its cotton fields and banjos strumming. Howard Weeden, noted writer and artist, whose old home may be seen in Huntsville, has captured this spirit in her Bandanna Ballads. Here is her ballad, "Homesick."

"I long to see a cotton field
Once more before I go.
All hot and splendid, roll its miles
Of sunny summer snow!

I long to feel de warm sweet wind
Blow down de river bank,

Where fields of waving sugar cane
Are growin' rich an' rank.

I long to see dat Easy World
Where no one's in a flurry;
And where, when it comes time to die,
Dis nigger needn't hurry!"

Today in Alabama you can see industry on the march. Birmingham, the largest city, is the industrial center. It is a new city in an old land. Here one can see the new Medical Center, the two colleges—Birmingham-Southern, and Howard. In the Civic Center one finds the modern three and one-half million dollar beautiful City Hall, which boasts Birmingham's first real Museum of Art, and the new Chamber of Commerce building. Birmingham, noted for its many beautiful homes, both old and new, has many lovely drives. The dogwood trail in the Spring is known throughout the nation and attracts visitors from all parts of the country. For sheer beauty, few sites are as beautiful as the drive approaching Birmingham from Montgomery. One overlooks the city in the valley from atop Red Mountain where, Vulcan, mythical god of the forge, made of pig iron, watches over the city. Before reaching Red Mountain one drives on Shades Mountain where Vestavia, long famed as the world's most unusual residence, is now transformed into an outstanding show place of the South. It has been written that visitors driving from cotton fields were astounded to see a Roman Temple high on the mountain. Vestavia, from which the view is magnificent in every direction, built by the late George Ward, is patterned after the Temple of Vesta in ancient Rome. Today it is a museum with gardens that will bloom all the year round.

To the north of Birmingham one can see the Ave Maria Grotto at Cullman, often called the "Eighth Wonder of the World". The miniature creations of a Benedictine monk, Brother Joseph Zoetti, are known the world over—a sight to see and one to remember. Also, not far from Birmingham are the beautiful Noccalula Falls, near Gadsden. At Guntersville one finds beautiful Guntersville Lake, one of the largest in the South, and several miles from the city, the Kate Duncan Smith School, an

unusual institution established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to bring education to mountain children.

Not far from Florence one finds a man-created beauty, Wilson Dam, one of the first of the mighty dams to span the Tennessee River. Built during World War I, it was the father of the T. V. A. system, which has made the Tennessee the most harnessed river system in the district, and prevented catastrophic floods. Near Florence is Tusculum, where Helen Keller was born. Here "The Rose and Honeysuckle Home", her birthplace still stands. Noted author and lecturer, Helen Keller lost her sight, hearing, and power of speech at the age of three.

In the northeastern part of the state there is beautiful De Soto State Park, called a mountain paradise with its lovely wild flowers. De Soto Falls, atop Lookout Mountain is considered to be nature's most outstanding scenic gift to Alabama. Near De Soto Park is Mentone, a popular beautiful summer resort. In early May boat trips down the river from Mentone pass solid masses of magenta rhododendron and mountain laurel.

Almost in the center of Alabama one finds the present capital, once the "Cradle of the Confederacy." Here are many public buildings of beauty and interest, as well as many beautiful old homes. The State Capitol Bldg. of Montgomery ranks among the most beautiful of the Greek Revival capitols built during ante bellum days. On the north lawn is the Confederate Monument, the cornerstone of which was laid by Jefferson Davis, April 26, 1886. Here, too, in 1861 was born the Confederate States of America at the famous Secession Convention. A brass star on the floor of the west portico marks the exact spot where Mr. Davis stood during the inauguration, when the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy was unfurled for four years. Not far from Montgomery are Auburn with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the oldest school of technology in the South, and Tuskegee with the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, and the Carver Museum with collections of the works of George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist and teacher at Tuskegee.

In the western section of Alabama one finds Tuscaloosa,

once the capital of the state, and the State University, one of the great centers of learning of the South with the stately Denny Chimes, and its campus, considered among the loveliest of university campuses throughout the nation.

Alabama has six major beautiful state parks, and three national forests. These are Gulf State Park, De Soto Park, Monte Sano, Cheaha State Park, Oak Mountain State Park, and Chewacha State Park. At Cheaha State Park, near Anniston, one finds Bald Rock, the highest point in Alabama, where one can look out and see seven states. Near here is a monument to Selocta Chinabee, the famous Indian scout and friend of Andrew Jackson.

For those who wish to relax amid natural wildlife there are the William B. Bankhead National Forest in the northern part of the state, the Conecuh National Forest in the southern, and the Talladega National Forest in the central part of the state.

These are a few of the interesting sites and beauty spots of Alabama, the cotton state. All of this, and much more, is Alabama! No, you may not find Uncle Remus, or a Southern Belle gliding down the winding star with a magnolia blossom tucked in her hair! But we can supply you even these—if you insist!

Former Gov. Frank Dixon has written “we take pride in what it shows” but “we are not yet satisfied. When our land closely resembles Paradise we will rest content with Alabama.”

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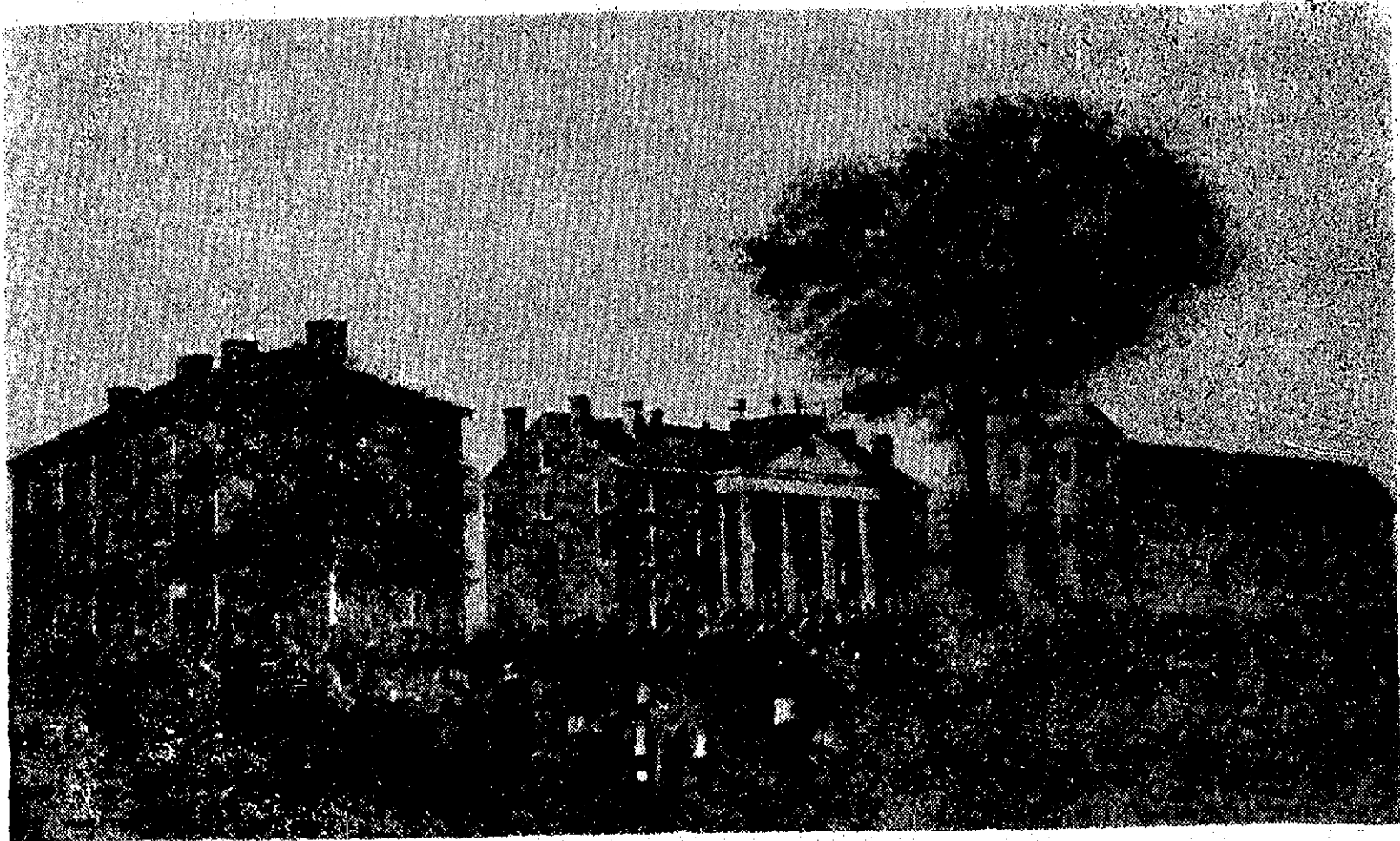
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LAGRANGE COLLEGE

LA GRANGE COLLEGE

By Elisabeth L. Edwards, Florance, Ala.

On a spur of the Cumberland Mountain four miles south west of Leighton, Alabama, there was once; many years ago, a miniature village called LaGrange. The village was beautiful for situation, affording picturesque vistas from every direction, and the climate during the Summer months was unexcelled anywhere in the South. So charming was the place in every respect that the wealthy people of the valley used it as a resort during the heated season, and in the course of years decided to erect a college there for the education of their sons and an academy for their daughters. Donations and subscriptions were accordingly made and a church, a college and academy were built.

On January 19th, 1830, an act of the Legislature establishing La Grange College was approved, and the school opened. It was the first chartered college in the state. Rev. Robert Paine was the first superintendent, and among the instructors were William Hudson, professor of mathematics and modern languages, and R. Sims, of ancient languages. In 1840 Dr. Barbour resigned and Prof. Henry Tutwiler, one of the most dis-

tinguished educators of the South, was chosen to fill the chair of chemistry and mathematics. Dr. Richard Rivers, well known instructor and author, was also associated with the institution for a number of years.

La Grange numbered among its alumni many who in after years achieved notable success, Dr. John Allen Wyeth, M. D., LL. D., whose statue stands in the Capitol grounds at Montgomery, Alabama, was at one time a student there.

For twenty-five years La Grange continued to flourish, but in the Autumn of 1854 the citizens of Florence, Alabama, a town on the opposite side of the Tennessee river, urged its removal to that place and offered such great inducements that contrary to the wishes of the students and many members of the faculty the deal was finally consummated, and in 1855 the doors of La Grange were closed for all time. The college opened in Florence with Dr. Richard Rivers as president, and the name was changed to The Florence Wesleyan University. It continued to operate under this name until the Civil War broke out, at which time it was obliged to close. It opened again in 1872, but at that time, and for a number of years afterwards, was known as The State Normal College.

All the buildings of old La Grange College were burned by Federal troops under Gen. Cornyne, April 28th, 1863. The libraries, consisting of about four thousand volumes, the chemical and philosophical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals, and all the furniture were also burned. The bricks and even the foundation stones have long ago been hauled away, and now briars and dense under-growth mark the spot that was once La Grange.

COTTON CARDS

How Secured for the People of Alabama During the Period of the War Between the States, 1861-1865

This article is compiled by a study of the Acts of Alabama, Governor's correspondence and reports of the Quartermaster General in the files of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama, Military Records Division, covering the period of time noted above.

Compiled by Clyde E. Wilson, under W.P.A. project number 6039-3525, December 8th, 1937.

What is designated as a "cotton card" was a small hand instrument, made from wood, leather and more or less finely drawn wire, used in the preparing of cotton after it had been ginned, for spinning or any other purpose to which the cotton was to be put. These cards were made into three sizes, numbered one, two and three but the most popular size seems to have been one that measured approximately 4800 square inches and contained about 84 wires to the inch, requiring about 500 feet of wire.

Prior to the war, these cards were just an ordinary article of commerce and should be purchased in any store selling such supplies, but, as was common custom, they were made at points outside the State, the farmer preferring to sell his cotton and buying such things to have them made at home.

Very shortly after the Confederate Congress declared that "War exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States" (May 6, 1861), the importation of any article from the United States and the exportation of any articles into the United States was strictly prohibited on the ground of "furnishing material benefit or comfort to the enemy". The blockade of all southern ports by the Federal Navy had by the summer of 1862, become very effective, so that the want of cards, had by this time become very acute, and some means had to be resorted to replenish the supply.

This article is not intended by any means to be an eulogy of Governor John Gill Shorter, but it must be said that he used every means in his power to supply the people of Alabama with

the necessities of file, so at his suggestion, the Legislature of 1862 made an appropriation of \$60,000.00 for the purchase of cotton cards, placing the entire amount in the hands of the Governor, to purchase such cards by any means or in whatever market it seemed to him most expedient or to construct machines for making them within the State.

During this period there was a large importing and exporting firm in Charleston, S. C., doing business under the name of John Fraser & Co., and immediately after the above appropriation was made, Gov. Shorter got into communication with them with the result that they agreed to furnish him not less than 5,000 pairs of cards at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per pair, according to size, delivered to their warehouse in Charleston. The delivery of these cards was guaranteed subject only to being captured or destroyed by the enemy.

While negotiations were pending for entering into this contract, Fraser & Co. notified Gov. Shorter that owing to the fact that these cards had to be purchased at points outside the State, they would be unable to use either Confederate or State monies of any kind, but would have to have sterling and, as they had to pay for the cards before delivery would be made to them, an advance payment would have to be made. Gov. Shorter succeeded in getting 2600 L. Sterling in New Orleans, drawn on Liverpool, for which he paid a premium of 47 percent in State Bonds.

The final letter from Gov. Shorter to Fraser & Co., confirming the order and inclosing the Sterling was dated Dec. 12, 1862 and in May 1863, Fraser notified him that 6000 of the cards were in their warehouse in Charleston, subject to his order. It developed later that these cards had been made at some point in the United States, and had been shipped to and paid for in Liverpool by some importing firm of that place and from there shipped to the firm in Nassau from which Fraser had purchased. From this point they were shipped in a Steamer flying the flag of the Confederacy and succeeded in running the blockade into Charleston harbor.

During the interim between the placing the order with and the delivery of the cards from, Fraser & Co., on J. W. Keep, of Selma, constructed a machine for making cards that at the time, was considered as being very proficient. Keep also had a machine for drawing wire from the block steel. Gov. Shorter was so impressed with the possibilities of making cards in this way that he, in the name of the State, entered into partnership with Keep, under the name of "Alabama State Card Manufacturing Co.", putting into the business \$15,000.00 in cash, of the State's money, Keep to furnish at least five such machines, expenses and cards to be equally divided between them, Keep to sell his share when and where he pleased and the State to furnish at cost to those unable to buy in the open market. These machines were to be operated by steam and were supposed to have a capacity of 75 pairs of cards per day each. This venture was not a success due to several contributing causes. Keep does not seem to have had much energy and was not inherently honest, supplies of raw materials were very scarce and hard to get and adequate help could not be obtained. The records indicate that not more than 500 pairs of cards were ever delivered to the State. In the early part of 1864, Gov. Watts, who succeeded Shorter in Dec. 1863, dissolved the partnership and withdrew all State aid.

The prime object the State had in securing these cards was to furnish them to the families of indigent soldiers, this being done through the Probate Judges and Boards of County Commissioners of the respective counties.

A similar partnership to that shown above was made between the State and one J. C. Davis, to manufacture cards at Montgomery. This company was known as the "State Card Manufacturing Company" and seems to have been more of a success than the one at Selma, as during the month of Oct., 1864, Gov. Watts wrote the Secretary of War at Richmond, requesting the permanent exemption of the machinists employed, stating that the plant was turnings out an aggregate of 75 cards per day. In addition to this, the monthly reports sent the Governor show that the plant was running fairly regularly, delivering some cards to the State, selling some for Davis and exchanging others

for raw material, principally leather. J. D. Hutcheson of Autauga County is listed as being the Superintendent.

In addition to the plants named above, the records give more or less meager information as to some others. These plants were evidently small, independent concerns, not subsidized by the State in any way, but could sell their products where they pleased.

One such plant was operated in Coffee County during the year 1862 by G. T. Yelverton, James Larkin and R. T. Brooks.

Another was in Greenville, operated by a man named Payne, who had invented a machine for the making of cards.

In 1863, the State purchased quite a number of cards from a man named J. C. Plant, who had moved his plant from some point in Alabama to Macon, Ga.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary by both the Confederate and United States Governments, the largest sources of supply of these cards continued to be from points outside the State, principally Nassau. There were quite a number of vessels running the blockade at the various ports. These vessels operated at their own risk apparently, and smuggled out cotton and tobacco, returning with almost every thing that was needed and these cards were a very common part of their cargo.

There does not seem to have been any restriction on the manufacture of these cards at the north, but they could not be shipped to any ports on the western continents but could go to European ports. From the European ports, it was a very easy matter to trans-ship to Nassau. The exportation of cotton from the Confederacy to any port through which it would ultimately reach the United States, was, to outward appearances, next to treason, the most heinous crime that could be committed by a Confederate. The act of Congress prohibiting the exportation of cotton provided that the Secretary of War, by and with the consent of the President, could issue a permit for cotton to pass through provided that the proceeds of the sale were to be used for supplies for the Confederacy and that the cotton was not to

be consigned to any port in the United States. Under certain conditions the same privilege could be granted the several states where the proceeds were to be used for State purposes and further provided that at least one half of the cargo space on any vessel returning through the blockade should be used for Confederate articles.

In December 1864, Gov. Watts applied for permission to ship 1500 bales of cotton to Nassau to be exchanged for cotton cards. He stated in his letter to the Secretary of War that permission had been obtained from the Commander of the blockading squadron at Mobile to allow the vessel or vessels conveying this cotton out and the returning cargo to go through the blockade without molestation, and while no direct statement is made, the inference is that "with a great price had he obtained this freedom."

In April, 1864, Gov. Watts made a contract with a man named Enoch Allridge for the importation of 4000 cards through Wilmington. 2000 of these came through without trouble but the second shipment of 2000 was captured and destroyed by the enemy.

During the same month, Gov. Watts also contracted with a man named James Shackleford, of Wilmington for rather an indefinite number of cards, but the records fail to show how many, if any, were ever delivered.

In the report of the Quarter master General for year ending Sept. 30, 1864, he shows that he had purchased 3482 cards from Lehman Bros. of Montgomery at \$20.00 per pair. How Lehman Bros. secured these cards, or how they were gotten through the blockade is not shown, but it is clearly shown that certain Federal officers were not at all averse to granting immunity to some shippers for a cash consideration.

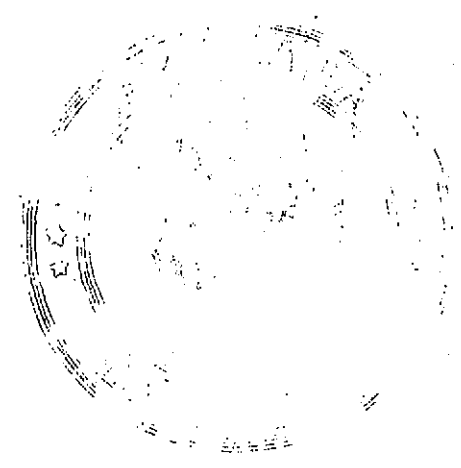
During the year 1864, quite an amount of discussion was had in reference to making cards at the Wetumpka State Prison, but the effort seems to have been abortive and nothing done.

Both Governors Shorter and Watts seemed to have exercised all due dilligence in trying to secure cotton cards. The manufacture of them in the State was practically prohibited due to the inability to secure both raw material and laborers.

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